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The War Program

NAVY MAIL SERVICE

WITH the tremendous task of delivering mail to Navy, Marine and Coast Guard personnel on ships and at advance stations, the Navy's Mail Service under the direction of Rear Admiral Joseph R. Redman, USN, Director of Naval Communications and Captain C. B. Momsen, USN, Assistant Director of Naval Communications for Postal Affairs, already has established more than 5,000 Naval postal units throughout the world.

The three primary factors involved in the delivery of mail to the men overseas is distance which means time and handling, fleet combat operations which means diversion from course and delay, and correct address which means direct delivery. Since we are waging a vast global war the delivery of mail involves distances from Attu to Tulasi, to Oran and to Saipan, to Naples and to Cherbourg.

The Navy opens a post office at each new base which is designated by a Navy number, and sees that the men include the number in their return address when they write home. Mail is accumulated for an overseas base at one of the three appropriate fleet post offices, which has a sailing for that particular base.

"It isn't always smooth sailing," a Navy mail authority said. "After a ship is loaded for a specified destination and has sailed, it might develop that the cargo is needed at another port. The ship is diverted, therefore the mail must be transhipped. This delays delivery and causes complaints. Such delays are infrequent, and every effort is made to avoid them. Usually the mail goes forward promptly if correctly addressed. Air transportation is used when available, and the V-mail gets an A-1 priority."

The Navy Department has pointed out that the V-Mail system has been the solution to most of these handicaps in getting mail to the men as the volume is ever increasing. In case of men on convoy duty, all mail is held at the home port and delivered when the ship returns. Should mail be forwarded in such cases it most likely would reach the overseas port after the ship had left on its return trip.

The Navy's plans for operation against enemy-held territory include provisions for mail service as soon as possible after the invasion. An example of such foresight was the invasion of Kwajalein in the Marshalls and Saipan in the Marianas. Three days after D-day while the combined forces were still in action against the enemy, the first seaplane carrying mail arrived. The same day mail was distributed from a troop ship, not far off shore, to men on vessels supporting the attack.

Although mails are dispatched at every opportunity, at times the overburdened facilities cannot accommodate all the mail and in some cases it must be held until shipping space is available. However, in the past few months, more than 60 per cent of mail for Navy personnel has been flown to front line zones.

An example of the mail transported by
(Please turn to Page 1422)



Lt. Gen. Ben Lear, USA-Ret., this week assumed his new post as Commanding General Army Ground Forces, succeeding Lt. Gen. Lesley J. McNair, USA, who has been given an important overseas assignment. General Lear is shown with some members of his staff. Left to right: Col. Falkner Heard, Brig. Gen. James C. Christiansen, Col. W. L. Mitchell, General Lear, Col. E. F. Olsen, Brig. Gen. Leo Donovan and Maj. Walter L. Stewart.

Education Under "GI Bill"

Preliminary instructions for instituting the education and training program authorized in the "G-I Bill of Rights" have been issued by the Veterans' Administration.

The instructions, certain administrative provisions being omitted, follow:

1. **Eligibility.** (A) A person shall be eligible for and entitled to receive education or training under Part VIII of Veterans' Regulation Numbered 1 (a), as amended, provided the following conditions are met:

(1) That the person served in the active military or naval service on or after 16 September 1940, and prior to the termination of the present war.

(2) That the person has been discharged or released from the active military or naval service under conditions other than dishonorable.

(3) That the person's education or training was impeded, delayed, interrupted, or interfered with by reason of his entrance into the service. Any person who was not over 25 years of age at the time he entered the service shall be deemed to have had his education or training impeded, delayed, interrupted, or interfered with. This refers to entrance into active service after 15 Sept. 1940. A person over 25 years of age at the time he entered the service must submit satisfactory evidence to show that his education or training was impeded, delayed, interrupted, or interfered with.

(4) That the person shall have served ninety days or more, exclusive of any period he was assigned for a course of education or training . . . or, if less than ninety days, that he shall have been discharged or released from active service by reason of an actual service-incurred injury or disability. The ninety days—or less—service need not all be within the period 16 Sept. 1940, to end of the war, but may include service extending into or beyond such period. (This last provision requires determination of service incurrence without applying presumptive provisions of Public No. 2, 73d Congress, as amended.)

(B) A person shall be eligible for and entitled to a refresher or retraining course not in excess of one calendar year if conditions of (A) (1), (2) and (4) above are met.

2. **Benefits.** A person who meets the eligibility requirements outlined in paragraph 1

(Please turn to Page 1422)

Tighten Blanket Travel Orders

In a further move designed to effect economies in transportation costs the War Department has ordered all blanket travel orders cancelled effective 28 July, and has confined further issuance of such orders to the ranking commanders in Washington.

In March, the Army ordered that per diem instead of mileage be paid on temporary duty travel orders.

Blanket travel orders are those authorizing an individual to travel from a specified place to other specified places or within a specified area during a stated period of time, without limit on the number of trips.

Issuance of such orders, in the future, will be approved in each case by the Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff or, in the case of employees in the Office of the Secretary of War, by the Administrative Assistant to the Secretary of War. Requests for blanket travel orders will have to be submitted through channels with valid reasons for issuance.

The limitation does not apply to orders issued with respect to travel of the Chief of Staff, the Secretary of the War Department General Staff and the Commanding Generals of the Army Ground, Air and Service Forces. Also the Provost Marshal General may issue blanket travel orders to a limited number of train inspectors.

Heretofore a blanket travel order could be issued by commanding generals of service commands and commanders of posts, camps and stations.

An exception to the cancellation of outstanding orders on 28 July will be made in the case of individuals on travel status under a blanket travel order. Orders of such persons will not be cancelled until their return to the station specified upon completion of such travel.

BUY WAR BONDS

Departments Plan For Post-War Commissions

While the Navy Department is "in a hurry" to get before Congress its draft of legislation to provide post war regular establishment commissions for the Reserve and temporary officers of the Navy and Marine Corps who desire them and who will be qualified for them, the War Department is tackling the problem from entirely different angles.

There are almost as many plans under study in the War Department as there are agencies charged with consideration of legislative and personnel matters, but, remarkably, the plans follow a certain pattern, differing only in details.

That pattern is that there shall be no substantial increase in the officer strength of Regular Army, regardless of the size of the post war military establishment. It is only on how the difference between the number of Regular officers and the requisite number of officers on active duty shall be made up, that most of the plans differ.

The Navy, on the other hand, is to date committed to a plan to meet its post war officer needs by an expansion of the regular Navy and Marine Corps establishments. A number of steps already have been taken along these lines.

Bureau of Naval Personnel and Marine Corps officials, in consultation with other bureaus, are at work on drafts of legislation which will provide a guide for prospective candidates for permanent commissions.

The legislation necessarily must be very broad, since no one can forecast the size of the post war establishment. Age minima and maxima will not be incorporated, nor will numbers be set forth in the bill. It is understood, if a large number of officers are to be added, these qualifications will be liberal. If a comparatively moderate increase is to be made, qualifications will be correspondingly severe.

It is the hope of the Navy Department that a draft of legislation will be before the 78th Congress, which adjourns in December. "We're in a hurry, the sooner we get the legislation the better," one official of the Bureau of Naval Personnel told the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Objective of the bureau is to have its ideas incorporated into law so that every prospective candidate for commission will know what will be required of him. If a Reserve or Temporary officer who is qualified for deck duties only is to be required to be able to serve in the engineering department as well, the Navy wants to tell him now, so that he can begin to master the required skills. Some of the highest naval officials are reported to favor establishment of post war schools where selected officers can be given the general naval background necessary to produce a Regular officer qualified for any assignment normal to his grade.

To assist the department in its drafting, both the Navy and Marine Corps some months ago asked commanders forwarding efficiency reports to incorporate in them a statement whether the officer reported upon is qualified for permanent

(Continued on Next Page)

Conquest of Saipan

Chicago Times—"Conquest of Saipan Island represents a signal victory, one that adds to the pride that all Americans feel in our fighting men. The strategic importance of Saipan doubtless will soon be amply demonstrated. From the air fields on Saipan, our Superfortress bombers may be expected to get in some good licks for recapture of the Philippines and against the Japanese mainland itself."

Boston Traveler—"The Jap fleet did not fight for Saipan. Will it fight for the Philippines? Will it fight for Formosa or for the China coast. The same grim dilemma that faced the Japs at Saipan will face them there. If the fleet does not fight, their land forces can do nothing but sell their lives dearly."

New York Times—"Under our flag it is at once a pistol pointed at the heart of Japan, a naval base from which attacks can be launched against any point on Japan's inner defense line, and an anchored carrier from which a continuous bomb-load can be dropped on enemy industry. Even the loss of Pearl Harbor would not be so serious for us as the loss of Saipan

is for Japan. The conquest of Saipan shows that we can take anything Japan holds in the Pacific, and it enormously improves our chances of doing so."

Detroit Free Press—"Saipan is strategically the most important gain we have made in the Pacific war. That is why the Japs placed so high a price on it. They had fortified it as one of the key bases in the chain of offshore defenses of Japan proper. The possession of this foothold in the Marianas makes possible a two-pronged attack on the enemy."

New York Sun—"It is a prize of great value. From its airfields long-range bombers can reach the Japanese homeland. As soon as it is possible to base American submarines there Japanese supply lines to the south will be under even deadlier attack than at present. Possession of Saipan ought to make the conquest of the rest of the Marianas a loss formidable operation than the first bloody and desperate chapter."

Baltimore Sun—"The battle of Saipan, being a battle waged on the restricted area of a small Pacific island, yielded casualties that were three-fifths as

large as those involved in the long-awaited invasion of Europe. This is a good measure of Saipan's importance to us—a costly victory but one which will prove worth its cost when the final accounting is made."

New York Times—"The fanaticism of the Japanese that made him such a frightening foe in the early days in the Pacific, until our men realized that it also made him easy to kill, has been a major factor in the relative cheapness with which our victories are being won. It would appear to be self-evident that a civilization which places some value on human life is to be preferred in war as well as in peace."

San Diego Tribune-Sun—"Announcement of the end of the campaign for the Japanese island of Saipan marks a new milestone in our conquest of the Pacific. Loss of Saipan is to Japan quite similar to what loss of Pearl Harbor would have been to the United States. Our planes based upon Saipan are an immediate threat to all of Japan's major industrial centers as well as to its navy, and our ships based on Saipan deprive the enemy of freedom of movement for defense of his outposts as well as of his homeland."

Democratic Platform

In renominating Franklin D. Roosevelt for his fourth term as President of the United States, the Democratic party in convention in Chicago this week adopted a platform which recited its record and pledged prosecution of the war to victorious conclusion and the establishment of peace machinery.

Salient excerpts from the platform follow:

The Democratic party stands on its record in peace and in war.

To speed victory, establish and maintain peace guarantee full employment and provide prosperity—this is its platform.

Before war came, the Democratic Administration awakened the nation, in time, to the dangers that threatened its very existence.

It succeeded in building, in time, the best-trained and equipped Army in the World, the most powerful Navy in the world, the greatest Air Force in the world, and the largest merchant marine in the world.

It gained for our country, and it saved for our country, powerful allies.

When war came, it succeeded in working out with those allies an effective grand strategy against the enemy.

It set that strategy in motion, and the tide of battle was turned.

It is leading our country to certain victory.

The primary and imperative duty of the United States is to wage the war with every resource available to final triumph over our enemies, and we pledge that we will continue to fight side by side with the United Nations until this supreme objective shall have been attained and thereafter to secure a just and lasting peace.

That the world may not again be drenched in blood by international outlaws and criminals, we pledge:

To join with the other United Nations in the establishment of an international organization based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all peace-loving States, open to membership by all such States, large and small, for the prevention of aggression and the maintenance of international peace and security;

To make all necessary and effective agreements and arrangements through which the nations would maintain adequate forces to meet the needs of preventing war and of making impossible the preparation for war and which would have such forces available for point action when necessary.

Such organization must be endowed with power to employ armed forces when necessary to prevent aggression and preserve peace.

We favor the maintenance of an international court of justice of which the United States shall be a member and the employment of diplomacy, conciliation, arbitration and other like methods where appropriate in the settlement of international disputes.

We offer these post-war programs:

A continuation of our policy of full benefits for ex-service men and women with special consideration for the disabled. We make it our first duty to assure employment and economic security to all who have served in the defense of our country. . . .

In his speech of acceptance of the nomination, President Roosevelt broadcasting from a Naval base on the Pacific, said:

It seems wholly likely that within the next four years our armed forces, and those of our allies, will have gained a complete victory over Germany and Japan, and that the world once more will be at peace—under a system, we hope, which will prevent a new world war. In any event, new hands will then have full opportunity to realize the

ideals which we seek.

What is the job before us in 1944? First, to win the war—to win it fast, to win it overpoweringly. Second, to form world-wide international organizations, and to arrange to use the armed forces of the sovereign nations of the world to make another war impossible within the foreseeable future. Third, to build an economy for our returning veterans and for all Americans—which will provide employment and decent standards of living.

Governor Robert S. Kerr of Oklahoma, in the keynote speech before the convention made answer to the charges of "tired old men" running the war, as follows:

Let us examine the record:

Shall we discard as a "tired old man" fifty-nine-year-old Admiral Nimitz?

Shall we discard as a "tired old man" the lion of the Pacific, sixty-two-year-old Admiral Halsey?

Shall we stop his onward sweep to redeem the Philippine Islands and discard as a "tired old man," sixty-four-year-old General Douglas MacArthur?

Should we discard as a "tired old man" the chief of all our naval forces, sixty-six-year-old Admiral King?

Shall we discard as a "tired old man" the greatest military leader of our nation, sixty-four-year-old General George C. Marshall?

No, Mr. Dewey, we know we are winning this war with these "tired old men." Including the sixty-two-year-old Roosevelt as their Commander in Chief. What diplomatic or military experience have you had that justifies you or us in believing that you can handle the most difficult and important responsibilities and duties ever placed upon the shoulders of any American?

90th Div. in France

As the fighting in Normandy continues, announcements are coming in as to what divisions are fighting there. The most recent announcements state that the 134th and 115th Infantry Regiments and the 90th Infantry Division are in action in France. The 90th Division, predominantly a Texas outfit, landed in Normandy two days after D-day and has been in contact with the enemy almost every day since then. Before them fell such towns as Pont l'Abbe, Amfreville, and Gournesville, and in recent days it has seen action north of Periers.

Announcement also was made of the names of additional British Regiments in Normandy—the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, the Durham Light Infantry, and the Royal Warwickshires.

Saipan Commands

The Navy Department revealed yesterday that the amphibious operations for the assault and capture of the Saipan Island were directed by Vice Adm. Richmond K. Turner, USN, who is Commander of Amphibious Forces, Pacific Fleet.

All assault troops engaged in the seizure of Saipan were under command of Lt. Gen. Holland M. Smith, USMC, who is designated as the Commanding General, Fleet Marine Forces, Pacific Area.

Maj. Gen. Sunderland Jarman, USA, has assumed command of Saipan and will be designated as the island commander.

Maintenance is a war job—your war job. So make it easier for yourself. Remember that Preventive Maintenance is the easiest maintenance.

Post-War Commissions

(Continued from First Page)

appointment. Negative statements were not to be made, and the statement was not to be considered in studying records of officers for temporary promotion. More recently, the Navy asked commanders to poll their Reserve and Temporary officers as to their desire for permanent commission, and to tabulate the expressions of desire for and against permanent commission by rank and classification, and submit the tabulation with the 1 July monthly roster.

To cover those officers not reported on 1 July, a second order to tabulate preferences and submit them with the 1 August roster, was issued a few days ago.

War Department thought is running along these lines:

If, to take a figure for purposes of discussion, 50,000 officers are to be required for post war Army, if permanent appointment is made of an additional 30,000 officers (there are about 14,000 Regular officers at this time), two great difficulties will arise.

There will not be an immediate hump, such as resulted from block commissions after World War I, since, if the regular establishment is to be expanded, the department is determined to commission officers in varying grades up to colonel and varying ages.

The difficulties are of another sort. First, the department, to build a strong reserve, plans to employ large numbers of Reserve officers on extended active duty. Therefore, there should be a substantial gap between officer requirements and the number of Regular officers.

Second, the bulk of officers needed necessarily must be in the company grades. If the Army is to appoint sufficient Regulars to fill its company billets, inevitably it will have a surplus of colonels and lieutenant colonels. Opposition to a system of selection to increase normal attrition, such as is employed in the Navy, is strong. Therefore, the Army does not want any more junior officers than are sufficient, normal attrition considered, to fill its higher ranks.

One of the most revolutionary plans under consideration is abolition of commissions as to component. All officers would be officers in the United States Army. Some would see little active duty in peacetime; others would see longer periods of service; others still—the "career" officers would be on active duty until retirement age.

A supply of officers, under this plan, first would be obtained from non-Regular officers serving in the present war, and later would be obtained from the Reserve Officers' Training Corps. The latter, after a period of satisfactory service, would be eligible for assignment to the Military Academy, which would be converted into a command and staff school, giving a course of about one year's duration. Some proponents of this plan, envision that some Army officers will be

sent to the Naval Academy, and some Naval officers will attend the Military Academy.

Another proposal is to maintain the Military Academy as at present, augmenting its graduates to the numbers necessary to fill the company grades with Reserve officers on active duty. It is proposed that a Reservist be given possibly a year's active duty as second lieutenant; then, later, a year as first lieutenant; then possibly a year as captain. From the first lieutenants or captains selections for permanent commissions would be offered to such numbers as would be necessary to make up the deficit in the field grades.

A variation of this proposal is to maintain the Military Academy as at present, but not to offer permanent commissions immediately to its graduates. Later, in grade of first lieutenant or captain, these graduates would compete on equal basis for permanent commissions as captains or majors with the Reservists who had seen extended active duty as lieutenants or captains.

Accompanying these proposals, there is under consideration the possibility of reducing the retirement age for colonels from 60 to 55 years, and providing faster promotion, possibly on an age basis, to all grades. In connection with this, it might be necessary to increase retirement pay from 2½ per cent per year to 3 per cent, so that a colonel with 25 years' service would receive the same retirement pay as one now receives after 30 years. Retirement pay also would be provided for Reserve officers, under some plans now under consideration. Active duty would count full time for retirement pay under these proposals; inactive duty would be computed at .75 per cent per year, that is, four years' inactive duty would give as much credit for retirement as one year of active service.

In this connection, thought is being given to amendment of retirement laws to require officers to contribute part of their pay to a retirement fund, the government matching the contributions, thus reducing the burden on the Treasury through intermittent employment of officers on active duty—a considerably greater number of officers with active service than would result from a system of building up a permanent officer corps to fill all Regular Army vacancies.

All of these plans—and still other variants—are yet in the discussion stage. The only thing that is definitely apparent in most War Department planning is that it is considered desirable to build up a Regular Army officer corps to the size necessary to officer the post war Army.

Allied Control Commissioner

Capt. Ellery Stone, USN, has been appointed Acting Chief Commissioner of the Allied Control Commission in Italy, pending the appointment of a successor to Lt. Gen. Sir Noel Mason MacFarlane. General MacFarlane has relinquished the post due to the necessity for undergoing a prolonged course of medical treatment.

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Classify Coast Guardsmen

Coast Guard Headquarters has announced that all enlisted persons now in class "S" by reason of physical disability only, be brought before boards of medical survey as soon as practicable.

The reports of the boards shall be forwarded to the Commandant for decision in each case. Reports shall contain specific recommendations, as to whether or not the disability precludes availability for general duty in accordance with current standards; or if disability is of such nature to warrant the retention of the individual to active duty.

As a result of these boards or medical survey, the Commandant of the Coast Guard will either direct the retirement, discharge, or retention for limited service of any personnel concerned. Persons retained on active duty will be placed in class "M" and will be examined physically at least semi-annually to determine if the disability has sufficiently alleviated to warrant their return to general duty status, if the physical disability has become sufficiently aggravated as to warrant immediate separation from the service, or no substantial change has occurred in the physical status.

In the event after this examination is completed the individual is found to be capable of being placed back on general duty status he shall be ordered before a board medical survey and the report thereof shall be forwarded again to the Commandant with a specific recommendation.

In the U. S. there are a number of billets ashore in which the assignment of physically qualified persons is not mandatory, nor is the assignment of Spars practicable. Persons who have been relieved from overseas duty and who have had considerable service experience and training may in many cases require limited duty assignment or medical treatment pending their complete rehabilitation. In these cases, the class "M" designation will be applicable to such of these as are retained for active duty. These persons may be assigned to this type of station.

Responsible Coast Guard officers have been directed to take necessary steps to insure that persons in class "M" are assigned to duties commensurate with physical limitations and, so far as practicable, commensurate with respective ratings in order to hasten complete rehabilitation while filling the necessary billets.

Fire on Own PT Boat

Press dispatches from Rome, dated 15 July, reported that an American minesweeper at Anzio had fired on an American PT boat, in which Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark, commander of the Fifth Army, was a passenger. One officer and an enlisted man were killed and two enlisted men wounded. General Clark was uninjured. The incident occurred on 28 Jan., but was kept quiet until the report of an investigation had announced that the captain of the minesweeper was exonerated of blame.

The incident occurred during a "red" alert when approaching planes and vessels had not been identified. The captain of the minesweeper mistook the PT boats for German E-boats. Capt. Jack Beardwood, formerly General Clark's personal aide, who was on the PT boat said, "I'll say one thing for that American gunner. He was a good shot. His first round landed right in the PT boat's chart room."

Did You Read—

these news stories last week:

Additional pay for currency depreciation ended for most Army, Navy personnel?

Navy, Coast Guard adopt procedures for administering each other's personnel?

Pye Board's education report before Secretary of Navy?

Bureau of Naval Personnel distributing "Qualifications for Advancement in Rating" booklet?

Naval War Colleges placed directly under Bureau of Naval Personnel for administration?

If not, you did not read the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. You cannot obtain this data from any other source.

What We Are Fighting For

Lt. William F. Quinn, on behalf of a group of Navy aviators in the Pacific, has sent to the New York Times the following platform for peace and security, which the Navy fliers drew up after long discussion and work:

In order to secure the ends and aims of the second great World War to the surviving Americans who fought for the ensuing victory, to their dependents and those of the men who gave their lives in the struggle against the enemies of freedom, and to our beloved country for present and future generations, this convention of men who have been and are now waging their lives and all they hold dear on the cause of victory has come together and has proclaimed and resolved to form an organization embracing all persons who have performed duty in any branch of the armed forces of the United States of America in the cataclysmic strife, such organization to be established on the foundations of the following fundamental tenets, all of which are deemed essential to the maintenance of domestic and world-wide peace, specifically:

1. That the United States of America shall hereinafter maintain her armed forces in sufficient strength to sanction her demands for peaceful arbitration of disputes between nations, should the occasion of such demands arise.

2. That the United States of America shall with vital and cooperative spirit retain alliances formed during the second World War with the world powers whose foreign policies are not antagonistic to those which she has formulated, thereby enabling these nations, with a strong unity of purpose, to effectuate their demands for peaceful arbitration of disputes between nations of the world.

3. That the United States of America shall favor any world organization that can be agreed upon by the nations emerging victorious in this World War for the facilitation of arbitration and judgment of disputes arising between nations. Such an organization shall be constructed to admit to membership any nation which indicates a desire therefor, nor shall non-member nations be subject to discrimination.

4. That there shall be preserved in the United States of America that freedom of business enterprise which has contributed so materially to the high place in the industrial and commercial world which she occupies today. Legislation, State or national, which is designed to and does regulate such enterprise in order that a greater number of Americans may reap the benefits of our national wealth shall not be construed as preventing or hindering this preservation.

5. That every effort shall be made to avert class-consciousness among the people of the United States of America by giving full aid and cooperation to representatives of capital, labor, agriculture and other similar groups without unduly sacrificing the interests of one in favor of another; the interdependence of these economic partitions, one upon the other, must be recognized.

6. That strong efforts shall be made to extend the principles of the Bill of Rights, and to insure that they are entirely applied to all minority groups dwelling within the borders of the United States.

Since the great majority of men who have fought the enemy in the far corners of the world believe in the truth of the above resolutions and, so believing, desire to use their influence to determine the course of action of their country, this organization, with constitution governing the rights and duties of members as hereinafter set forth, is formed so that united their voices will sound throughout the shattered and strife-strained world the call of freedom, stability, security and peace.

Gen. Knudsen Heads New Air Unit

Materiel and Service Commands of the Army Air Forces have been placed under a new command organization to be known as AAF Materiel and Services, the War Department has announced.

Lt. Gen. William S. Knudsen has been designated as Director of the new organization. His headquarters will be at Patterson Field, Fairfield, Ohio.

Deputy Director will be Maj. Gen. Bennett E. Meyers, who has been acting Commanding General, Materiel Command.

Commanding the component parts of the new organization will be Maj. Gen. Delmar H. Dunton, Air Service Command, and Brig. Gen. Kenneth B. Wolfe, Materiel Command.

General Dunton has been Deputy Commander of the Air Service Command under Maj. Gen. W. H. Frank, and General Wolfe has been Commanding General of the 20th Bomber Command, Twentieth Air Force.

General Frank has been ordered to Washington, D. C., for duty on the board investigating the Pearl Harbor disaster.

Handling of Patient Officers

New instructions governing the assignment of personnel returned to the United States from overseas for hospitalization and retained in the service after convalescence have been issued by the War Department.

Commissioned and enlisted personnel other than Air Force will be assigned to the reception station serving the area in which they desire to take leave or furlough, while Air Force personnel and personnel of services with the AAF will be assigned either to such a reception station or to the port of aerial embarkation near the point at which they desire to take leave or furlough, whichever is nearer their place of furlough.

Commanding officers of reception stations receiving the discharged patients will assign Air Force personnel to an AAF redistribution station and will assign other personnel to personnel reassignment centers. In either case, the orders will authorize delay en route sufficient to permit leave or furlough of 21 days at the point selected by the individual.

Commanding officers of ports of aerial embarkation will dispose of AAF personnel in accordance with instructions issued by the Commanding general of the Army Air Forces.

The instructions do not affect existing procedures for handling of general officer patients returned from overseas.

Gov. Dewey on Vote

In revealing that already New York State has received 130,000 applications for Soldier Vote Ballots Governor Thomas E. Dewey said "the State soldier vote was drawn to fit precisely Title 2 of the Federal law and that it was 'model of simplicity.'"

Mr. Dewey's statement reads in part: "The New York soldier vote law is a model of simplicity, drawn to fit precisely Title 2 of the Federal law. Every member of the armed forces all over the world will be handed a postcard. This is required of the Army-Navy by Federal law. All a soldier has to do is to sign his name and his home and service address on that postcard and mail it to the War Ballot Commission at Albany. Even a letter or card to the soldier's friends or parents will serve the purpose, if sent to Albany. The soldier will receive a full ballot with the name of every candidate for every office printed on it.

"This is the simplest application form of any State in the Union and yet it meets the requirements of the State Constitution so every ballot will be both complete and valid.

"Even before the Government postcards have been placed in the hands of the men and women in the armed forces and almost four months before election, the New York State War Ballot Commission has already received more than 130,000 applications."

Navy War Bond Purchases

Going over \$50,000,000 for the second time in Navy War Bond history, purchases by uniformed and civilian personnel of the Navy in June totaled \$51,633,428. This figure, which was 144.7 per cent greater than the June, 1943, volume of \$21,101,415, brought the total of War Bond purchases by Navy personnel since the program was established in October, 1941, to \$624,071,333. The June total was exceeded only by the December, 1943, volume of \$57,021,654.

Of the June, 1944, sales, \$30,685,604 were allotment purchases by uniformed personnel of the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard; \$17,946,506 were civilian personnel purchases under the payroll savings plan, and \$3,001,238 were cash purchases by both military and civilian personnel.

Use Volunteer Drivers

The Army has authorized commanding officers of posts, camps and stations within the continental United States to make local arrangements to take advantage of motor transport services rendered by the American Women's Voluntary Services.

Army Cites Seabee Unit

The War Department has announced award of battle honors in the name of the President to the 40th Construction Battalion, United States Navy, for outstanding performance of duty on Los Negros Island.

Army Promotions

The following temporary promotions in the Army of the United States have been announced by the War Department:

Lt. Col. to Colonel	
George Moriarty, AUS	C. C. Wilson, QMC
E. H. Kaeppler, AC	K. D. Mann, AUS
H. E. Halsey, GSC	J. H. Lapham, AC
Major to Lt. Colonel	
T. T. Clifford, AUS	Benjamin Markus, OD
Walter Jones, AUS	H. B. Heyer, Inf.
E. L. Butziger, AC	F. H. Hauffe, Sig. C.
William Cotter, AUS	Axel Jensen, Inf.
C. H. Jones, IGD	L. H. Hagen, GSC
J. F. Ward, AUS	F. E. Jones, CE
J. B. Greiner, Jr., AUS	O. G. Benson, CE
J. D. McFarland, AUS	R. W. Browne, Inf.
R. E. Eivleth, AUS	L. H. Mueller, Sig. C.
A. E. Higgins, AC	S. A. Carroll, Inf.
S. F. Brewster, AUS	H. A. Berk, AUS
J. O. Calhoun, AC	Alvin Snyder, Inf.
W. L. Hawkins, AC	C. F. Schneider, OD
C. W. Sawyer, AC	L. R. Lashley, Inf.
R. P. Doolittle, AC	E. J. Stocks, FA
A. J. Hanlon, Jr., AC	J. K. Addison, CE
E. C. Habberstad, AC	T. A. Munson, IGD
W. J. Atkins, AC	W. W. Simpson, Inf.
W. C. Martens, AUS	R. E. Neale, CE
J. J. McMahon, MC	W. T. Blacklock, QMC
E. W. Love, Sig. C.	B. W. Davenport, GSC
A. E. Link, CWS	E. C. Hudgins, Jr., GSC
E. W. Chatfield, AC	C. G. Sinnott, ANC
H. W. Moore, AC	D. G. Peak, FA
J. S. Michael, AC	F. I. Lee, ANC
L. V. Bruno, IGD	Jeanette Blech, AC
R. M. Grek, Inf.	L. J. Newton, ANC
L. F. Dow, AC	B. M. Dare, ANC
G. E. Hubbard, AC	A. E. Hynds, ANC
F. F. Hornkohl, Sn.C.	K. H. Otto, ANC
F. J. Puerta, Jr., AC	F. J. Abdo, MC
W. O. Beddingfield, MC	E. C. Glantz, GSC
P. L. Fowler, Inf.	H. L. Cheney, AC
T. C. Parkinson, AC	D. A. Beck, AC
C. W. G. Craig, DC	R. J. Hughes, IGD
R. H. Peter, QMC	K. J. Foster, Inf.
W. T. Bostwick, OD	O. W. Hartman, MC
Alexander Fisher, Sig. C.	H. W. Williams, AC
C. S. Draper, AUS	C. L. Abercrombie, Jr., AC
C. B. Walker, AC	J. W. Clark, AC
C. M. Miller, MC	Q. A. Quigley, AC
F. W. Hartwick, MC	W. A. Steinman, AC
S. R. Pattee, OD	J. F. Toman, FA
John Jewell, FA	J. F. Kulas, CE
E. R. Taylor, CE	W. C. Minor, AC
G. R. Creel, Jr., FA	N. S. Hall, AC
N. H. Adams, CE	
R. V. D. Post, FA	
Captain to Major	
Dudley Tait, AC	C. C. Bonner, AC
C. L. Bomash, QMC	P. C. V. Cleave, AC
J. H. Ott, AC	L. K. McDowell, AC
J. W. Moseley, AC	W. T. Beasley, AC
W. E. Zabel, Jr., AC	E. M. Sturhahn, AC
H. W. Dannettell, Jr., QMC	J. G. Commins, Sig. C.
W. C. Hawkins, AC	W. H. Mundorf, AC
G. H. Glassman, AC	E. M. Brown, CE
W. E. Bertram, AC	R. A. Hamrick, AC
J. F. McNellis, AC	H. A. Quint, MC
C. W. Sigerson, AC	C. J. Kruse, AC
L. U. Klemm, AC	J. M. Humphreys, AC
L. A. Campisi, AC	F. M. Curtis, Jr., AC
W. J. Wilson, AC	J. M. Hunt, Sig. C.
G. J. Evans, QMC	P. J. Quin, AC
A. L. Hensley, QMC	B. W. LaHatte, Inf.
H. S. Coad, AC	D. O. Allison, AUS
N. Saltonstall, CE	J. C. Healy, AC
J. E. Fegley, AUS	H. C. Hogenkamp, Sig. C.
D. W. Maxwell, AC	Charles Minder, AC
J. A. Crombie, CWS	T. P. Toeber, Ch.
C. E. Crutchfield, AUS	A. W. Betts, AUS
D. N. Adams, AUS	James Harper, Jr., Sig. C.
J. A. Foley, AUS	J. E. Sweets, Sig. C.
P. C. Kiefer, AC	J. V. Murphy, QMC
Leo Hook, AC	J. W. Moore, AC
W. G. Dyer, AC	D. W. Nance, AC
R. M. Adams, AC	F. T. Adams, Jr., AUS
H. C. Coward, AC	P. T. Ulrich, AC
A. LaP. Black, AC	P. F. Wilson, Sig. C.
L. M. Sharrar, AC	R. E. Dockerty, Sig. C.
J. F. Isley, AC	R. R. McCrary, AC
L. W. Connolly, Sig. C.	C. K. Douglas, Ch.
P. E. Schwartz, AC	H. A. Fischer, Jr., AC
V. E. Sandifer, AC	N. I. Looney, QMC
T. F. McCart, AC	A. H. Kelsey, AC
J. Y. Camp, AC	J. D. Dodds, OD
J. C. Clark, AC	F. W. Humphreys, AC
R. E. Mason, AC	J. F. Fowles, Jr., AC
C. W. Hudner, AC	
R. N. Carlton, AC	

The Journal Salutes

Lt. Gen. Ben Lear, named commanding general, Army Ground Forces.
Rear Adm. Arthur G. Robinson, named president of the Board of Inspection and Survey, vice Rear Adm. Walter S. Anderson, named commandant, Gulf Sea Frontier and 7th Naval District.
Sgt. James M. Logan, Inf., awarded Medal of Honor for extraordinary heroism in action.

Col. M'Mullen Takes Command

Col. James D. MacMullen has assumed command of the A.A.R.T.C. 11th group at Camp Callan, Calif. This is for him, in a certain sense, a homecoming, having spent his boyhood days there till he graduated from San Diego High school in 1909.

During his 28 years of military service, Colonel MacMullen served in three World War I offensives, saw Mexican and Hawaiian service, and has had commands all over the United States. Returning to the United States as a major after the last war, he served in harbor defenses on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. He then served four years in Hawaii and had a four-year tour as harbor defense and post commander at Key West, Fla., where he instituted and completed extensive reconstruction and modernization projects. He was promoted to Lt. Col. in 1938, and on 1 Feb. 1942, he was commissioned a temporary colonel.

3rd Inf. Division's Song

First Lt. Michael L. Rodemeyer of the 3rd Infantry Division in Italy reported this week that the Division has a new song. The new song according to Lt. Rodemeyer was composed by the men themselves and is well known all along the Italian Front.

The text is as follows:

I wouldn't give a bean to be a fancy pants Marine;
I'd rather be a dogface soldier like I am,
I wouldn't trade my old O. D.'s for all the Navy's dungarees,
For I'm the walking pride of Uncle Sam.

On all the posters that you read, they say the Army builds men,
So they're tearing me down to build me over again.

I'm just a dogface soldier with a rifle on my shoulder,
And I eat Kraut for breakfast every day,
So feed me ammunition, keep me in the Third Division;
Your dogface soldier boy's O. K.

BUY WAR BONDS

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Snap Up Maneuvers
With this Valuable
TRAINING AID



"Indispensable!"
— They Say

Join the hundreds of officers who have enhanced their reputations for efficiency by charting operations at post, field and shipboard with this art brush that works like a fountain pen. Here is a typical comment from a major: "Have previously used one of your kits to a considerable extent and find it is indispensable as a training aid and should be a MUST for every headquarters."

It's no trick to chart Operations with the LUX fountain Pen Brush

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6 Colors — Pens To Match

It's easy to be an artist with the LUX. Simply fill like a regular fountain pen with the Instant Drying Ink of same color that comes with the Pen. Matching Pens and Ink in six brilliant colors—Red, Black, Blue, Green, Violet, and Yellow. Four easy to change nibs for various types of lettering, etc.



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Get a pen today from your quartermaster for a single LUX FOUNTAIN PEN BRUSH and Instant Drying, Matching Ink at \$1.95—or a complete six color set of Pens and Ink in handy, well equipped De Luxe Service Case—special to officers for only \$14.00. Or write for further details. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

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UNITED STATES ARMY

Regular Army Officers

The War Department announced this week the following temporary promotions of Regular Army Officers:

Lt. Col. to Col.

O. M. Barton, FA B. K. Erdman, IGD
C. A. Billingsley, FA I. L. Farman, AC
G. F. Blunda, CAC H. A. Gerhardt, GSC
C. F. Buck, jr., OD J. H. Kane, Inf.
J. W. Cave, OD R. N. Perley, CAC
J. B. Daugherty, QMC C. H. Plank, Inf.
E. DeCoursey, MC R. W. Rogers, GSC
W. H. DeLange, FA E. B. Spiller, GSC

Maj. to Lt. Col.

C. P. Baldwin, Inf. D. B. Peterson, MC
R. W. Boughton, jr., H. G. Travis, AUS
CAC R. C. Williams, jr., Inf.
R. P. Hughes, MC
Alvie McKnight, Ch.

Capt. to Maj.

J. P. Ahern, Sig C L. E. Thompson,
J. N. Arthur, CMP CWS
M. C. Harrison, CAC

1st Lt. to Capt.

E. R. Ardery, CB R. J. Davenport,
R. H. Clagett, jr., Inf.
Inf. J. D. Kidder, Inf.
E. C. Cutler, jr., A. McC. Ward, AC
Inf. R. R. Wilson, Inf.
J. A. Ely, Inf.

Army Separation Centers

Complete new instructions to govern operation of War Department Separation Centers have been issued by the department.

The initial instructions of 4 May, which set up the Ft. Dix, N. J., center, and amendatory instructions are superseded by the new order, effective 24 July.

Five separation centers are established, serving the following home States of personnel, respectively:

Ft. Dix, N. J.—Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia and West Virginia.

Ft. McPherson, Ga.—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee.

Ft. Sheridan, Ill.—Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

Ft. Sam Houston Tex.—Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas.

Presidio of Monterey, Calif.—Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah and Washington.

Personnel on whom a final determination has been made that discharge or relief from active duty will be effected will be sent to separation centers for final processing. However, personnel who are to be separated from the service because of disability, men who are to be dis-

honorably discharged and officers who are to be dismissed, women who are to be discharged for pregnancy and personnel who are being separated to assume some other active status in any of the armed forces will not be sent to the centers.

Personnel overseas who are destined for the separation centers will not be placed in reception station groups for return to the United States, but will be moved to United States ports as individuals, except that groups may be formed for control purposes when the number justifies. Upon arrival at a U. S. port the personnel will be moved to the appropriate separation center after minimum processing. Normally, the center will be that serving their home state, as indicated above, but if back travel can be reduced, a different center may be used.

Personnel in the United States will be transferred by the commander of their installation, to their home center in the same manner as is prescribed for personnel overseas.

Processing of individuals at the centers is designed to effect final release of individuals within 48 hours of their arrival at the centers. Commanders of the centers may order discharge and relief, may convene medical (CCD) boards, officer boards and boards of review.

Gen. Knudsen's New Job

The following editorial, which the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL heartily endorses, is reprinted from the New York Times of 20 July:

Appointment of Lieut. Gen. William S. Knudsen as the head of a new Air Forces Materiel and Services Command is a happy one. In this post he should be particularly at home, dealing with familiar problems of research, design and procurement, inspection, supply and maintenance. General Knudsen's services in this war already have been great and largely unsung. Harassed by red tape and shorn of much authority during his days as Director of the Office of Production Management, he never allowed the nettles of wartime Washington to turn him from the fixed course of getting done the huge industrial production job which faced an unprepared America. His travels have been wide and continuous. He has applied many times those qualities of directness, human understanding and ability to get along with the people which make him a "trouble shooter" of the first order.

The recent award of the Distinguished Service Medal to General Knudsen was a token of the gratitude which the country owes to this patriotic American who has sunk self-interest in service to his country.

Inspects Ft. Dix Division

An official party headed by Acting Secretary of War Patterson, and Vice Chairman Charles E. Wilson of the War Production Board, flew to Ft. Dix, N. J., 15 July to inspect an Infantry division.

Members of the party included Lt. Gen. Ben S. Lear, newly appointed Commanding General of Army Ground Forces; Maj. Gen. Richard C. Moore, representing the Combined Chiefs of Staff; Brig. Gen. Albert J. Browning, Headquarters Army Service Forces; Col. Stanley J. Grogan, GSC, Acting Director, War Department Bureau of Public Relations, and Maj. Renato Froncillo, Office of the Under Secretary of War, Aide to Mr. Patterson.

Take a load off your mind. Use Preventive Maintenance instead of heavy maintenance.

Army Casualties and Prisoners

The War Department this week announced the names of 778 officers and enlisted personnel killed in action, 2,435 wounded in action, 1810 missing in action and 252 who are held as prisoners of war by the enemy. Of these last, 474 are interned by Germany and 48 by Romania. The officers and upper three grades of enlisted personnel listed as killed are as follows:

KILLED IN THE ASIATIC AREA

Officer Personnel
1st Lt. M. E. Balder- 1st Lt. H. R. Farris
son Capt. D. A. Hansen

Enlisted Personnel
S.Sgt. N. A. Brothers

KILLED IN THE EUROPEAN AREA

Officer Personnel
1st Lt. W. C. Mulkey 2nd Lt. J. E. Spill-
2nd Lt. N. J. Buel ane, jr.
1st Lt. C. D. Burger, 1st Lt. L. D. Rush,
jr.

WO A. F. Hill
2nd Lt. D. O. Hokan-
son

FO J. H. Mills 2nd Lt. W. S. Lutz
2nd Lt. A. E. Telfer 2nd Lt. R. A. Neu-
2nd Lt. L. R. Wilson mer

1st Lt. Ernest Caluori 2nd Lt. C. H. E. Swan
1st Lt. C. E. Crouse son

1st Lt. P. C. Politt 1st Lt. H. F. Warner,
Capt. W. G. Lakin jr.

1st Lt. E. T. Burkart 1st Lt. M. V. Court-
FO R. L. Clement ney

1st Lt. E. J. Gibala 2nd Lt. W. J. Hantz
1st Lt. V. C. Lindoer- 2nd Lt. G. D. Metzger
fer

2nd Lt. A. B. Pope 2nd Lt. N. A. Ursch-
2nd Lt. Paul Vraivs alitz
2nd Lt. W. S. Winter aud

2nd Lt. J. D. Lynch, 2nd Lt. L. A. Bond
jr. 2nd Lt. L. W. Mead

2nd Lt. H. C. Neigh- 1st Lt. L. L. Sisemore
bors 2nd Lt. G. W. Am-
Capt. D. R. Skelton brose

2nd Lt. R. L. Zeller 2nd Lt. L. A. Bendon
1st Lt. H. T. Hughes FO J. L. Davies

2nd Lt. C. E. Brum- Capt. M. L. George
back 2nd Lt. P. G. Pokri-
1st Lt. L. N. Eland fesak

1st Lt. J. Dietrich 2nd Lt. S. R. Shank-
2nd Lt. J. E. Carmi- weller
chael, jr. 2nd Lt. K. B. Smith

1st Lt. W. H. Jack- Capt. J. J. Spangler
son 2nd Lt. J. L. Vill

2nd Lt. W. F. Mose- 2nd Lt. R. H. Weaver
ley 2nd Lt. E. C. Can-
2nd Lt. A. F. Chi- non
cetto Capt. P. F. Harkle-
1st Lt. R. C. Frascot- road

2nd Lt. E. J. Brown-
1st Lt. R. E. Little shadel
1st Lt. L. A. Dyer 2nd Lt. L. R. Brum-
2nd Lt. W. C. Mackl- ley
chan 2nd Lt. C. E. Cole

2nd Lt. G. R. Orland 2nd Lt. L. A. Duncan
1st Lt. N. E. Walling 2nd Lt. E. W. Foster

1st Lt. W. T. Ander- Capt. W. D. Gernard
son 1st Lt. J. R. Harri-
2nd Lt. G. H. Ehrreich son

2nd Lt. L. L. Stevens 2nd Lt. J. B. Harvey
2nd Lt. G. O. Hilton 1st Lt. R. N. Morgan

2nd Lt. V. D. Muel- 1st Lt. S. Oliver
ler 2nd Lt. M. L. Smith

Brig. Gen. D. F. Pratt 1st Lt. F. E. Sharp
2nd Lt. H. C. Buell 1st Lt. W. T. Berger

2nd Lt. G. F. Bren- 2nd Lt. J. C. Daniel,
tine jr.

2nd Lt. E. W. Calo 2nd Lt. R. H. Leahy
2nd Lt. J. T. Everett 2nd Lt. J. B. Carter

2nd Lt. E. F. Ostrow- 2nd Lt. G. D. Kjes-
ski ness

Capt. H. P. Singley 2nd Lt. R. A. Rose
FO E. R. Williams 2nd Lt. C. L. Anthes

Enlisted Personnel
T.Sgt. W. C. Harris S.Sgt. A. J. Caserta

T.Sgt. T. W. Hunter, T.Sgt. J. P. Pastorel-
jr. la

S.Sgt. W. L. Reid T.Sgt. W. J. Zesut

S.Sgt. E. C. Baird T.Sgt. W. P. Colford

S.Sgt. W. D. Curtin S.Sgt. J. V. McClel-
S.Sgt. L. W. Brum- land

baugh S.Sgt. P. F. Schroll

(Please turn to Page 1413)

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Research gives TELEVISION new horizons

• TELEVISION RAYS—like human sight—do not “bend” far beyond the curvature of the earth. They travel in a straight line to the horizon—and from the horizon off into space. In preparing television as a service to the public, research has sought ways to extend television’s program service by radio relaying from city to city.

A solution to this problem has been perfected by RCA engineers: the radio relay station—capable of picking up and automatically “bouncing” television

images from station to station. With such relays supplementing a coaxial cable, entertainment, sports and news events could be witnessed simultaneously by Americans from coast to coast.

Today, RCA’s research facilities are devoted to providing the Allied fighting forces with the most efficient radio and electronic equipment available. Tomorrow, these same skills and energies will continue to serve America in developing and creating new and finer peacetime products.



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Ammunition Ships Explode

Last Monday the worst disaster of its kind during the war occurred when the Victory ship Quinault Victory and the Liberty ship E. A. Bryan blew up in Port Chicago. Both were ammunition ships, and the explosions came within two seconds of each other. The known dead is listed at 319, and the Navy announces that property losses run well into the millions.

The cause of the explosion will probably never be determined. Damage to the Navy ammunition depot was listed at \$2,000,000, and losses to civilian-owned structures were estimated as high as \$750,000. Government officials said the two vessels themselves represented \$4,300,000.

Rear Adm. Carleton H. Wright, USN, Commandant of the Twelfth Naval District, stated 20 July:

"I am gratified to learn, as was to be expected, Negro personnel attached to the Naval magazine, Port Chicago, performed bravely and efficiently in the emergency at that station last Monday night.

"These men, in the months that they served at that command, did excellent work in an important segment of the District's overseas combat supply system. As real Navy men, they simply carried on in the crisis attendant on the explosion, in accordance with our service's highest traditions."

Approve Reserve Transfers

In recommending the enactment of H. R. 4971, a bill that would authorize the temporary appointment in a different branch of the line or staff corps of a staff or line officer who was placed on the retired list of the Naval Reserve with pay under the Naval Appropriation Act approved 1 July, 1918, the Navy Department has informed the House Naval Affairs Committee that "Those concerned are reserve officers who served during the first World War and were placed on the retired list by reason of physical disability incurred during their active service."

"It has been found that the services of some of such officers, who upon their re-

tirement educated themselves in another profession, can be better utilized in work for which they have reeducated themselves," the Department said. "It would be desirable from an administrative viewpoint that legislation such as the subject bill be enacted in order that such officers could be temporarily appointed in a corps according to their present qualifications. The officer should be protected from loss of or prejudice to any rights, benefits, privileges or gratuities enjoyed in his former status."

Port Director at Cherbourg

It was announced from the European Theatre of Operations this week that Capt. Norman S. Ives, USN, has been appointed Port Director at Cherbourg. Captain Ives is the first Allied Naval officer to become director of a captured French port since the invasion began.

Captain Ives arrived in Cherbourg a few hours after its fall and has been working since then with Commodore William A. Sullivan, USN, in charge of salvage work there. The port director is responsible for all Allied shipping using Cherbourg, and among his duties will be the berthing, grouping and dispatching of all ships putting into or departing from the port in line with military operations on the continent.

V-12 Program Quota

A limited quota of approximately 1000 enlisted men has been established for the fifth increment of the Navy V-12 program to start 1 November. Selecting commands will receive full information as soon as practicable.

Requirements will be substantially as outlined by Bureau of Personnel Circular Letter 68-44.

Commanding officers have been directed to hold final action on selection until receipt of further instructions.

When answering advertisements please mention the Army and Navy Journal.

U. S. NAVY & MARINE CORPS

Marine Corps Changes

The following changes affecting the status of Marine Corps officers have been announced by Headquarters:

Brig. Gen. William J. Wallace, MarFair West, to duty overseas.

Lt. Col. William J. Piper, from duty overseas, to Camp Lejeune, N. C.

Col. Herbert P. Becker, from duty overseas to Headquarters.

Lt. Col. Charles A. Miller from Dutch Harbor, Alaska, to San Francisco, Calif.

Lt. Col. John H. Coffman, from Camp Elliott, Calif., to duty overseas.

Lt. Col. James C. Bigler, from duty overseas, to San Francisco, Calif.

Col. Stanley E. Ridderhof, from MarFair-West, to duty overseas.

Lt. Col. Arthur P. McArthur, from Navy Department, to Quantico, Va.

Previous orders showing Lt. Col. Chauncey V. Burnett detached from MCAS, Santa Barbara, Calif., and ordered to overseas duty, revoked.

Col. Robert O. Bare, from Headquarters, to duty overseas.

Lt. Col. George B. Bell, from Camp Lejeune, N. C., to Quantico, Va.

VC-1 Disbanded

Composite One, the first of the U. S. Navy's "baby flat top" air squadrons and a pioneer in carrier plane operations against U-boats was disbanded recently after establishing an outstanding record. It participated as a unit of the USS Card Task Group and received the Presidential Unit Citation. This was given for its vigorous offensive action against U-boats last summer which contributed to the sinking, probable sinking, or serious damage of more subs than any team in Naval history.

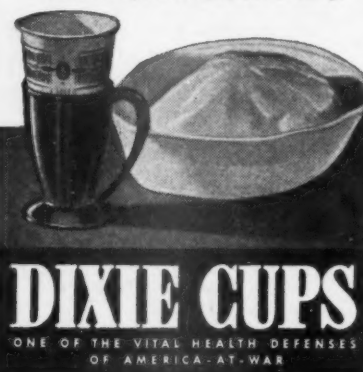
The commanding officer of VC-1 during the unit's heaviest action was Comdr. Carl Eugene Jones, USNR.

Some of the most outstanding accomplishments of VC-1 is that it "backstopped" the American carrier task forces which defeated the Japs in the Battle of Midway. No Allied ship has ever been lost in a convoy for which its planes were providing protection.

It gave air protection for President Roosevelt while en route to the historic Teheran Conference last year. Other commanding officers of the unit have been Comdr. W. D. Anderson, USN, Comdr. Lex L. Black, USN, Comdr. Marcus W. Williamson, USN, Lt. Comdr. Richard A. Beveridge, USNR, and in March 1944 Lt. Norman D. Hodson, USN became VC-1's last commanding officer.

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Sea Service Casualties

Casualties of the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard announced from 16 to 22 July, include the following:

DEAD OFFICER PERSONNEL	
U. S. NAVY	
Ens. A. Scopelitis	U. S. Naval Reserve
Ens. M. T. McClure, Jr.	Lt. (jg) J. R. Wagner
Lt. P. J. Dufour	Ens. W. H. Ransom
Lt. (jg) L. L. Lewis	Lt. (jg) C. R. Taylor
*Ens. R. O. Blandy	Ens. C. W. Wattenbarger
Lt. (jg) C. H. Henderson, jr.	Lt. Comdr. A. B. Heyward
Lt. (jg) J. C. Simpson	Ens. L. F. Graves
*Ens. G. A. Wilbur	Ens. C. H. Dobbins
Ens. M. A. Richardson, jr.	Lt. (jg) P. Haggitham
Lt. (jg) A. M. Payton, jr.	Lt. (jg) E. Bradshaw
Ens. F. N. Moses, jr.	Ens. C. Smith
Ens. J. M. Wilson	Ens. C. Mantell
Ens. V. E. Wilkerson	*Lt. (jg) B. R. Chestney, jr.
Lt. (jg) J. E. Allison	
U. S. Marine Corps	
Lt. Col. K. F. McLeod	1st Lt. G. A. Stallings
Lt. Col. R. E. Forsyth	Capt. P. J. Thomson, jr.
WO L. M. Holley	1st Lt. B. F. Royal, jr.
U. S. Marine Corps Reserve	
1st Lt. A. R. Eck	Capt. N. K. Thomas
1st Lt. L. S. Harvick	1st Lt. G. J. Bower
1st Lt. T. A. Schultz	Capt. H. W. Edwards
Capt. T. J. Stulb	Capt. R. A. Edmonds
	1st Lt. N. C. Olinger

ENLISTED PERSONNEL

U. S. NAVY	
AO2c P. R. Sivits	S1c J. B. Walker, jr.
CMM H. T. Oldham	TM2c R. E. Dibble
GM1c L. H. Norby	GM1c L. H. Norby
PM3c O. F. Baker	S1c G. F. Taphillias
AR2c M. W. Helm	CMM H. T. Oldham
CGM M. A. Albin	SM1c J. Jackson
S1c J. J. Schreck	Y2c R. M. Byers
CBM A. B. J. Breaux	GM2c J. A. Puder
PM2c W. H. Carkhuff	S1c D. Beigel
GM3c T. F. Colligan	S1c K. K. McKenzie
MM3c J. W. Southard	AR1c R. F. Diamond
PM2c D. A. Holladay	CMM J. R. Quigley
SC2c C. A. Thompson, jr.	S1c H. A. Gebhardt
	S1c William Dudas
	S1c L. R. Bumps
U. S. Naval Reserve	
HA1c C. K. Lupshu	QM3c F. E. Boettcher
HA1c Virgil Mounts	AR2c W. E. Redman
S1c R. M. Woolridge	S2c F. J. McConn
F1c R. E. Bradford	S2c J. M. Venegas
S2c A. C. Ransom	SC3c E. LeR. Morrison
AR3c C. E. Polk	son
S2c F. R. Bone	MM3c 1c T. W. Myers
R3c E. D. Black	FC2c R. S. Welmer
AO2c R. L. Wolfe	PM3c W. F. Hendricks
PM1c W. E. Duncan	S1c T. D. Button
AO2c G. L. Turner, jr.	MM3c J. M. Whitmore
PM3c B. S. Steelman	F2c J. G. Stephens
PM3c M. W. Rickenbach	R3c F. J. Collins
PM1c P. W. Ryan	S1c W. J. Connelly
S1c G. G. Higgins	HA1c R. F. Lang
EM3c W. Q. Letson	S1c S. E. Hunter, jr.
S1c C. Sheptaw	MM3c J. E. Anderson
AR2c J. E. Swaim	son
MM3c R. E. Tesch	MM3c C. R. Day
AO3c L. D. Stanford	F1c L. J. Contrave
RT1c W. W. Shouldis	SC3c S. W. Munns
LA1c J. P. Keville	R2c J. N. Murphy
S1c C. H. Hoppes	R3c G. P. Schirmer
AR3c W. V. Barlow	F1c C. C. Crompton
S1c H. S. Burrell	MM3c A. B. Smith
MM1c I. F. Mycue	PM3c E. Stecyk
PM2c H. J. Kemmle	S1c M. M. Hartgraves
PM2c J. R. Carhuff	Sig.3c J. M. Chase
R3c L. R. Merideth	Sig.2c W. Mesquita
F1c A. J. Michaud, jr.	

(Please turn to Page 1414)

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U. S. COAST GUARD

ABOARD on Reserve Officer Separations has been set up at Coast Guard headquarters to pass upon recommendations of District Coast Guard officers or independent unit commanders that officers under their jurisdiction be relieved from active duty.

The board may recommend reassignment or relief from active duty. If reassignment is recommended, the case will be referred to the Chief Personnel Officer who will effect the transfer or, if no suitable assignment exists, will report that fact to the board.

After relieving an officer from duty, the board may initiate action to discharge him from the Reserve. The board will not initiate action to discharge where the officer's services were satisfactory, he desires to continue in the Reserve and he is over 38 years of age. The age minimum may, however, be disregarded in certain cases.

The Assistant Commandant heads the separations board, with two Reserve officer assistants appointed by the Commandant. When cases of Women's Reserve officers are being considered, the Director of the SPARS will sit on the board.

When each case is referred to the board, the board will inform the officer, if it determines that the case shall be proceeded with, that action is to be taken and that he may resign, request relief from active duty or request appearance before the board. If the case involves misconduct the resignation shall indicate that it was for the good of the service.

The board is directed to give a full hearing to each officer appearing before it and determine before the officer leaves headquarters whether or not he shall be placed on inactive duty.

In addition to cases referred from commanders, the board shall consider all letters of resignation submitted by officers. However, in extreme cases, where delay would be contrary to the interests of the service, the assistant commandant, after consulting with the board, may place the officer on inactive duty immediately.

CG Specialist Rating Badges

In many instances enlisted personnel of the Coast Guard holding specialist ratings are not wearing the rating badge for their particular rating. The Coast

Guard has invited attention to the fact that rating badges have been authorized for specialist ratings and are available at the Coast Guard Supply Depot, Brooklyn, N. Y.

These badges are similar to the regular rating badges with the exception that the specialty mark of one letter shall be inclosed in a diamond. A specialty mark of two letters shall not be inclosed in a diamond.

SPARS Housing

The Coast Guard has announced a policy of selecting SPARS to live outside barracks and to be placed on subsistence and quarters allowance. Consideration shall first be given those with a service record of at least six months and a rating of at least second class. Any Spar placed on subsistence and quarters allowance must have the recommendation of the commanding officer of the Spar barracks. It was emphasized that in selecting women for duty where no Spar barracks exist and where SPARS can be utilized, care shall be exercised to select mature, responsible women for assignment.

Enlisted Personnel Orders

Under a new policy of discharging enlisted personnel District Coast Guard Officers and commanding officers of independent units have been authorized to discharge personnel with less than 120 days active service by reason of physical disability which existed prior to enlistment or for inaptitude. In all other cases, discharge by reason of physical disability or inaptitude will be directed only by specific authority of the Commandant.

Coast Guard has announced that all recommendations for the advancement of acting chief petty officers must be accompanied by certified transcript of all efficiency marks during the last two-year period of service. No action will be taken on recommendations received subsequent to 15 July 1944 not in accord with the new policy.

Last Spar Officer Class

The last Women's Reserve Officer Training Class at the Academy will convene 11 Sept. All applications, both civilian and enlisted, must reach headquarters of the Coast Guard before 15 Aug. The reason for this change is because the quota of Spar commissioned personnel has reached its peak.

Appointed to New London

Following are the cadets who received appointments to the Coast Guard Academy, in the class entering this month. The course at the Academy is extended from three to four years beginning with this class:

Robert W. Webb	Edward T. Bowen
John C. Goodale	James P. Harris
Eldon C. Kennedy	Thomas J. Maloney
E. R. Van Houten	William E. Masse
Norman S. Johnson	Carl S. Matthews
Jose B. Smith	Roscoe A. McIntyre
A. A. Denman	William H. McMullen
Stoughton Bell, II	Robert J. Owens
Lockwood Lyon	Raymond Means
Emil J. Gilt	Carl Michel, Jr.
Robert J. McCune	Garrett D. Crispell
Joseph J. Devaney	Ell C. Nielson

Walter C. Achman	James A. Sortori
Howard W. Payel	Irving Schaffer
William R. Peek	George Schmidt
Abbott Pozefsky	Phillip C. Gaucher
Jack E. Reed	Clarence D. Daniels
Edward P. Reidy	Joseph C. Dorsky
H. Temple III	William A. Dorsey
Charles D. Thompson	Donald M. Chapman
Richard J. Tomozser	Thomas T. Witmore
Paul W. Tift	Stanley Weiner
Norman M. Tonkin	Wayne E. Caldwell
Donald K. Vale	Robert J. Millar
Dewey R. Villareal	C. J. Miller, Jr.
Irving Wade	Owen L. Milner
Virgil W. Rinehart	W. T. Mooney, Jr.
T. M. Rosenberg	Samuel M. Moore
Alvin Rush	Herbert H. Mulvany
Albert Sarnoff	M. S. Charleston
S. T. Scharfenstein	John R. Lodge

(Please turn to Page 1429)

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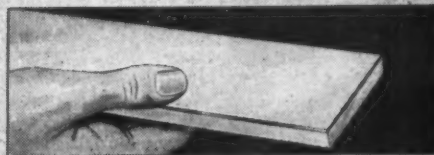
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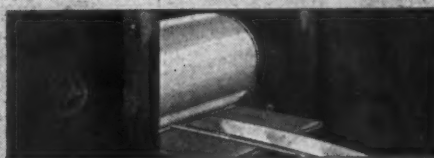
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SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1944

OUR PRIORITY LIST

1. Victory.
2. Assurance now that personnel and equipment for our land, sea, and air forces will be maintained after the present war at such strength as the responsible heads of those Services determine necessary to assure this nation against future aggressors.
3. Protection of Service personnel, active and retired, against undue reductions in their pay through imposition of the Victory tax and income taxes.
4. Institution of studies looking toward the protection and development of just post-war systems of promotion for personnel of the permanent establishments.
5. Strengthening of the post war status of the National Guard and Reserves to assure their efficiency and permanency with continuance of full training facilities after the war.
6. Upward revision of pension scales to assure Service widows a living income.
7. Compensation for Service personnel who use privately owned automobiles on government business.

L T. GEN. LESLEY J. MCNAIR has been relieved from the command of the Army Ground Forces and has gone on an important assignment abroad. To this officer the Nation and the Army owe a debt which can hardly be overestimated. It was he who organized and directed the system of ground and airborne training which transformed volunteers and draftees into soldiers who have displayed battle capacity whether fighting in the sands of Africa, the mountains of Italy, the beaches of Normandy, the snow and cold of the Aleutians, or the heat and jungles of the Southwest Pacific and Asia. It was a task of magnitude General Marshall selected him to perform. From the raw material turned over to him, it was necessary to take millions of individuals ignorant of military life, and teach them to be self-respecting fighting men, to form teams — from squads to Armies — to develop leaders, and to inspire that essential quality of morale lacking which troops become a mob. Infantry, Cavalry, Field and Coast Artillery, Tanks, Tank Destroyers, Airborne Troops and auxiliary services, with their appropriate schools, these it was his mission to organize and train. In previous war we have learned the hard way. Our men were thrown into battle with little or no experience. Thanks to the time we were allowed, and above all to our absurdly small but highly efficient Regular Army upon which we drew for professional commissioned and enlisted instructors, General McNair was able to achieve the goal fixed by the Chief of Staff, the organization of the Nation's manhood into effective, well led and disciplined Armies, able to meet and overcome our enemies wherever in the world and in whatever climate battle might be joined. At the time the Army Ground Forces was created as a distinct command three months after Pearl Harbor, the most serious difficulty General McNair had to solve was inadequate leadership. To that difficulty he addressed himself, with the result that improvement occurred in 1942, continued in 1943, and today battle is weeding out those who are unfit, and in being is a Corps of Commissioned and non-Commissioned officers fully equal to the duty required of it. Admittedly in 1942, divisions left the United States inadequately trained; today, as Italy, France, the Pacific and Asia, are proving, arriving divisions, toughened by large scale maneuvers in which live ammunition is used and which test not only the unit but the High Command, are displaying battle efficiency that compares favorably with organizations which have had their baptism of fire. With his alert mind, General McNair seized upon the lessons as the war revealed them, and those he regarded adaptable for Americans, he promptly applied. One that deserves mention is the lessened emphasis placed upon arms, and the thorough development of balanced units originally trained by arms, and then further trained to assure their operation as smoothly functioning task forces. Another policy adopted was the training of an increased number of replacements, so that efficient men could fill the vacancies caused by casualties. As the war continues, the work of General McNair, now taken over by the able Lt. Gen. Lear, will be reflected in the victories he paved the way for winning.

THE foresight with which Vice Admiral Randall Jacobs, Chief of Naval Personnel, is handling the problem of post-war commissions in the Regular Navy for Reserve and temporary Officers now on active duty, not only is laying the ground work for the orderly establishment of the enlarged permanent Navy both great political parties have agreed to maintain after the war, but also is contributing directly to the preservation of high morale during the present war. Many of those now on active duty want to remain in the Service and make it their career. This is particularly true of those young men who have come directly from schools and colleges and of the enlisted men of the Regular Navy now serving in temporary commissioned status. In directing that a tabulation be made of all those who desire permanent appointments, Admiral Jacobs is gathering valuable information upon which his plans may be based, and in addition is revealing to the officers themselves that the Department is alive to the problem and that as soon as conditions permit they will be given the opportunity to qualify for their career service. Furthermore, plans are being made for the rounding out of the Naval education of the men to be incorporated in the Regular establishment, and thus to avoid the heartaches and injustices that occurred in the years following the World War as the result of failure of promotion and the forced retirements of officers on the grounds that they were not fully prepared for the duties of the higher grades. Many of those now performing valuable and important work today are specialists—such as aviators, engineering officers, deck officers only, etc., and while they are highly qualified for their own particular duties they have had no training or education in other phases of Naval work, and consequently their peacetime careers would be jeopardized in competition with those who have had all around experience. To avoid this situation there are plans underway to set up a series of Service schools after the war, to which all newly accepted officers would go to round out their training. The War Department's plans for post-war commissions are not nearly so well crystallized; in fact, there is talk of not substantially increasing the corps of regular officers but to meet needs by putting reserve officers on active duty—a policy which would offer no security to those seeking permanent careers. We urge the War Department to expand its plans so that Army careers may be opened to qualified veterans of this war.

Service Humor

No Appreciable Difference

Jenny, the Wave, came home on her first leave.

"Do you notice anything different about me?" she asked her father.

"You have a uniform on," said the father.

"No, that's not it," said the girl.

"You've had your hair cut," ventured dad.

"Oh, father," cried Jenny. "I have my gas mask on."

—Log

Pentagon Story

In this largest of office buildings, the messengers get plenty of exercise pedaling three-wheeled vehicles along the spacious corridors, distributing their war-time burdens. On a recent day, a messenger attracted particular attention. He was dressed in complete equestrian style: sport shirt, riding breeches, high boots—and spurs.

—Washington Post

Not A Chance

Postmaster: "I'm sorry but I can't cash this money order for you unless you have some identification. Have you some friends in camp?"

Pvt.: "Not me—I'm the bugler."

—Command Post

Dad: "When I was a little boy, Willie, I didn't tell lies."

Willie: "How old wuz you when you started?"

—Wing Tips

Price of Greatness

"Sure, I have a boy friend in the Army," the blonde said. "He's a corporal."

To which the brunette replied, "Well, that's about as far as you can go in the Army and have friends."

—Patterson Field Postings

Ode to a Porker

The pig is a caution,
He's seldom seen washin'.
His grooming, at best, is inferior.
But that doesn't faze him,
He knows we'll raise him,
Because of his lovely interior.

—Skycrapers

"Mine Eyes Have Seen"

A reporter had been sent to cover a great mine disaster. He was so impressed by all he saw that he tried to indicate the emotion and heroism around him in that great panorama of death.

In a wire to his editor he began:

"God sits tonight on a little hill surveying a scene of stark disaster."

His editor wired back:

"Never mind disaster—Interview God—get pictures if possible."

—Phila. Naval Arm. Depot

The Army's Way

Flying through the Pentagon Building, a little pigeon perched on a window sill to rest. Close behind came another pigeon who stopped and said, "Where are you going?"

"Over to section M to deliver an order," answered the first bird. "I'm just resting for a moment."

"What order do you have?"

"No. 2345-X."

"Well, get a move on," chirped the second pigeon. "I have the order that rescinds it."

—Coronet

ASK THE JOURNAL

Please send return postage for direct reply.

J. B.—A proviso which would have permitted graduates of the service academies to count academy service for pay purposes was inserted into the Merritt Bill, H. R. 1506, by the Senate Military Committee. The provision was removed when the bill passed the Senate.

A. K.—The double-time credit bill, H. R. 1675, was vetoed by the President. Therefore, no person who served in certain overseas areas between 1898 and 1912 may count such service double time for pay purposes.

E. S. G.—Full information on homesteading sites available and the method of "staking claims" may be obtained by writing to the General Land Office, Department of the Interior, Washington 25, D. C.

P. A. H.—None of the more recent tax laws has modified that provision of the Revenue Act of 1942 (section 113 of Public Law 733, approved 21 Oct. 1942) which exempted from federal income tax the retired pay received by officers retired for physical disability in line of duty.

A. A. K.—The proposal to expand the definition of "parent" in the service pay act to include other than natural parents was dropped when the Senate Military Committee incorporated the provisions of S. 1690 into H. R. 1596, reported out H. R. 1506, and passed that bill.

S. M.—The request for accountants and auditors in connection with Army contract termination work was not addressed to enlisted men. Civilians are being employed in this work.

D. E. E.—The Senate still has taken no action on the bill which would suspend payment of the \$500 annual bonus to Air Reserve officers. The bill as reported to the Senate would not be retroactive.

J. M. K.—The warrant officer examination of 3-4 March 1942 was not competitive in the strict sense of the word, in that those who passed were placed on the eligibility lists of the various specialties in order of (1) rank at time of test, (2) length of service and (3) age. Apparently, you passed the examination. No prediction can be made as to your chances for appointment. The duration of the eligible lists, originally set at one year, was subsequently extended until six months after end of hostilities.

In The Journal

One Year Ago

Solomons: Rendova—Our fighters intercepted and dispersed a superior force of enemy fighters and dive bombers.

10 Years Ago

The President of the Naval War College and Mrs. Kalbfus have issued invitations for a large reception, with dancing, in honor of Admiral Joseph Massey Reeves, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Fleet, and the Officers of the Fleet.

25 Years Ago

Lt. Frank H. Dean, USN, spent the weekend with Mrs. Dean at Newark, Del., prior to sailing for the Pacific coast on the USS Arkansas. Mrs. Dean will remain with her parents during the remainder of the summer.

50 Years Ago

Lt. E. M. Lewis, 20th U. S. Inf., on vacation from De Pauw University, Greencastle, Ind., is visiting friends in Evanston, Ill.

80 Years Ago

The Chinese newspapers give full accounts of the repulse of the Anglo-Chinese contingent under Colonel Gordon at Chaochow-foo. The fighting was desperate. The officers did nearly all the fighting when the storming was to be carried out.

Army Casualties

(Continued from Page 1408)

Sgt. E. L. Newton S.Sgt. J. R. Silsby
Sgt. R. C. Schopa S.Sgt. H. L. Wensel
Sgt. V. G. Frisz, jr. S.Sgt. J. B. Fort
Sgt. C. E. Gilmore S.Sgt. C. R. Jones
Sgt. R. A. McKinnley, jr. S.Sgt. J. W. Fox
Sgt. D. W. Roper S.Sgt. W. C. Hoeb
Sgt. R. J. Small S.Sgt. H. J. Schweigel
Sgt. G. N. Larson S.Sgt. J. L. Ellis
Sgt. C. J. Pessica S.Sgt. L. S. Carusello
Sgt. M. L. Swan S.Sgt. R. Cohen
Sgt. G. K. Dusing S.Sgt. E. Luma
Sgt. A. T. Rainey T.Sgt. F. H. Russell
Sgt. E. F. Nenadal T.Sgt. F. Shaffer
Sgt. H. F. Leggett T.Sgt. L. Van Horne
Sgt. F. V. Richmond S.Sgt. I. A. Wanner
Sgt. C. E. Walkorich S.Sgt. P. M. Waldrup
Sgt. R. C. Hammer S.Sgt. J. P. Kissling
Sgt. F. R. Lien S.Sgt. J. M. Tipton
Sgt. K. I. Oistad S.Sgt. H. A. Bryant
Sgt. E. A. Rich S.Sgt. G. L. Buchanan
Sgt. G. L. James T.Sgt. J. W. Cobb
Sgt. E. F. Helmke T.Sgt. T. E. Key
Sgt. W. J. Richey S.Sgt. C. A. Reynolds
Sgt. John DeCleo S.Sgt. G. Tucker
Sgt. J. C. Griscom S.Sgt. W. R. Jones
Sgt. D. B. Lempe S.Sgt. S. C. Profe
Sgt. S. C. Profe S.Sgt. V. V. Bedard
Sgt. D. E. Blake S.Sgt. A. D. Simon
Sgt. I. L. Goodman S.Sgt. W. Smith
Sgt. H. L. Newell S.Sgt. R. C. Boese

KILLED IN MEDITERRANEAN AREA

Officer Personnel

Capt. R. T. McCord 2nd Lt. J. G. Connolly
Capt. L. J. D. Snyder 1st Lt. C. F. Cook
Capt. L. J. W. Arbach 2nd Lt. G. Lehrer
Capt. L. R. Bracey 1st Lt. J. Padawer
Capt. L. A. B. Fontaine 2nd Lt. E. L. Wolfe
Capt. L. E. Tackle 2nd Lt. L. Goldman
Capt. L. R. W. Nix, III 1st Lt. J. E. Leonard
Capt. L. W. K. Bassett 1st Lt. C. R. Womack
Capt. L. H. M. Kelley 2nd Lt. T. J. Hobson
Capt. L. J. A. Madden 1st Lt. H. L. Reese
Capt. L. R. Sifford 2nd Lt. A. H. Stoeker
Capt. L. L. L. Cates 2nd Lt. J. A. Bengel
Capt. L. L. E. Shain 2nd Lt. B. E. Owen
Capt. L. E. W. Tatlock 2nd Lt. M. M. Mills
Capt. L. S. L. Bartlett 2nd Lt. C. E. Correll, jr.
Capt. L. L. C. Champ-1st Lt. E. K. Eades
Capt. L. B. Lapping 2nd Lt. W. L. Silva
Capt. L. M. C. Rus 2nd Lt. D. E. Adkins
Capt. L. R. D. Lundberg
Capt. L. R. B. Hicks

Enlisted Personnel

Sgt. H. H. Brennecke S.Sgt. J. L. Fleckstein
Sgt. H. L. Bower T.Sgt. H. E. Rickerts
Sgt. G. K. Duncan T.Sgt. C. P. Hatcher
Sgt. G. J. Bacher S.Sgt. R. R. Cline
Sgt. J. W. Hucks S.Sgt. M. P. McConnell
Sgt. O. C. Moseley S.Sgt. J. W. Pierce
Sgt. R. D. Hammond S.Sgt. D. E. Uhler
Sgt. W. R. Chandler S.Sgt. W. T. McKenna, jr.
Sgt. A. F. Mikela T.Sgt. H. M. Carrera
Sgt. A. O. Pratt S.Sgt. E. J. Donato
Sgt. J. D. Mahoney S.Sgt. C. H. Garcia, jr.
Sgt. R. R. Bolsovert 1st Sgt. C. S. Henley
Sgt. R. S. Champ-1st Sgt. L. Waddell
Sgt. J. E. Laitinen S.Sgt. R. P. Ward
Sgt. E. F. Ralston S.Sgt. A. E. Potvin
Sgt. H. E. Vonder-1st Sgt. J. A. Swearingen

KILLED IN SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA

Officer Personnel

Col. J. R. Pettit Capt. S. R. Katz
Capt. L. T. M. Keely 2nd Lt. F. S. Barnes, jr.
Capt. L. E. L. Van-1st Lt. R. E. Glidden
Capt. L. E. L. Van-1st Lt. R. E. Glidden

Enlisted Personnel

Sgt. L. J. Winkel T.Sgt. H. H. Cranmer, jr.
Sgt. J. V. Klobafski S.Sgt. F. J. Reilly
Sgt. J. R. McHugh T.Sgt. E. H. Liles
Sgt. K. C. Spohn S.Sgt. H. E. Lamb
Sgt. C. Pearson S.Sgt. W. S. Willison

WOUNDED IN EUROPEAN AREA

1st Lt. H. Dubois 2nd Lt. M. C. Toler
1st Lt. R. W. Banks 1st Lt. L. J. Holmberg
1st Lt. R. P. Ross 1st Lt. J. P. Keefe
1st Lt. D. E. LeBe-1st Lt. W. R. Glibo
1st Lt. E. B. McClina-2nd Lt. H. E. Watkins
1st Lt. J. M. Scon-2nd Lt. J. E. Pelton
1st Lt. J. C. Spencer 2nd Lt. J. M. Brucher
1st Lt. H. R. Sey-2nd Lt. R. P. Mahon, III
1st Lt. W. R. Van 2nd Lt. J. R. Kilgore
1st Lt. C. C. John-1st Lt. E. R. Nance
1st Lt. J. Williams

OFFICIAL ORDERS

(Publication suspended for duration of War)

WOUNDED IN MEDITERRANEAN AREA

1st Lt. J. W. Roney Lt. Col. J. B. Bennett
1st Lt. H. W. Smith 2nd Lt. H. Brownlee
2nd Lt. J. D. Pound-1st Lt. A. L. Forrest-
ers
1st Lt. D. B. Hattie 1st Lt. W. K. Hoff-
Lt. Col. F. K. Mearns richter
1st Lt. N. B. Sauer 2nd Lt. M. F. Purch-
1st Lt. W. D. Hend- la, jr.
erson 2nd Lt. H. R. Black-
2nd Lt. R. J. How- burn
ard 2nd Lt. J. H. Alm-
1st Lt. J. R. Gold quist, jr.
1st Lt. S. G. Richar- 1st Lt. I. R. Schwartz
son, jr. 1st Lt. J. S. Keller
Capt. J. B. Colvin 1st Lt. M. E. Ritchey
2nd Lt. A. E. Jones, 1st Lt. J. K. Rozen
jr. 2nd Lt. W. T. Vath
2nd Lt. G. B. Huff 1st Lt. H. E. Wood-
2nd Lt. C. C. Mc- ward
Sweeney 2nd Lt. J. B. DeMar-
1st Lt. C. M. Elling- cus
2nd Lt. H. P. Mont- 2nd Lt. J. G. Armi-
gomery ger, jr.
Capt. H. E. Levy 1st Lt. R. P. Gull-
2nd Lt. E. J. Lenar- foil
1st Lt. J. D. McCor- 2nd Lt. R. D. LaCas-
mick se
2nd Lt. C. Wiersbol- 2nd Lt. C. W. Buxton
wicz 1st Lt. A. L. Leahy
Capt. A. M. Brannum 1st Lt. A. M. Reeve
2nd Lt. W. B. Brit- 1st Lt. W. S. Perkins
ton 2nd Lt. W. S. Hamp-
2nd Lt. H. R. Guy ton
1st Lt. V. G. Brown 2nd Lt. D. K. Schwab
1st Lt. I. H. Green- 1st Lt. W. O. Wilson
wald 1st Lt. A. G. Frost
1st Lt. H. L. Voll- 2nd Lt. M. M. O'Brien
bracht 1st Lt. A. M. Zwir-
1st Lt. W. W. James baum
Capt. K. F. Green 2nd Lt. R. E. Noell
1st Lt. E. W. Ira 1st Lt. R. W. Body
1st Lt. D. B. Brown 2nd Lt. J. R. Hull
Maj. G. Evashwick 1st Lt. M. B. Stevens
2nd Lt. A. W. Hirsch 1st Lt. C. L. Weber
1st Lt. E. J. Turner, 1st Lt. W. J. Symczyk
jr. Capt. W. S. Cason
2nd Lt. J. A. Sawicki 1st Lt. M. Knigoff
1st Lt. H. I. King 1st Lt. T. P. Owens
2nd Lt. R. C. Wallace, Capt. F. D. Rogers
jr. 1st Lt. E. M. Spurgin
2nd Lt. J. F. Fenton 2nd Lt. R. E. Hughes
2nd Lt. H. M. Storrs 2nd Lt. W. B. Kyle, jr.
1st Lt. A. J. Hunkin 1st Lt. G. L. Navar-
2nd Lt. W. M. Arm- rete
strong 1st Lt. E. H. Peters,
2nd Lt. H. C. Ehlike jr.
1st Lt. A. B. Larsen 1st Lt. H. E. Conrad
1st Lt. L. G. Arnel 2nd Lt. J. Hughes,
1st Lt. J. R. McCles- jr.
key, jr. 2nd Lt. W. H. Derber
2nd Lt. L. J. Fasten- 2nd Lt. A. A. Liene-
berg mann, jr.
2nd Lt. E. B. Jarriel
1st Lt. T. J. McGinn

WOUNDED IN SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA

1st Lt. C. D. Bailey 1st Lt. D. E. Hagle
2nd Lt. N. I. Ayers, Maj. H. C. Bund-
schuh
1st Lt. M. C. Monroe 1st Lt. E. Randazzo
Capt. M. I. Hanna 2nd Lt. J. F. Glennie

MISSING IN ASIATIC AREA

Capt. J. E. Bush, jr. 2nd Lt. H. Waxberg
2nd Lt. F. H. Pot- FO L. E. MacMillen
wine 1st Lt. H. T. Mesnik
2nd Lt. E. R. Wilson 1st Lt. G. C. Pratt
1st Lt. H. J. Jewett

MISSING IN CENTRAL PACIFIC AREA

2nd Lt. A. J. Belair 1st Lt. R. E. Casey
2nd Lt. A. C. Bach- 2nd Lt. J. R. Foelt
and 1st Lt. L. F. Welch,
jr.
2nd Lt. C. A. White 1st Lt. J. J. Faunce
2nd Lt. S. Fishman Capt. E. S. Abdo
1st Lt. J. J. Auld 1st Lt. N. S. Gendering
Maj. A. N. Zaury 2nd Lt. P. Hryskanich
2nd Lt. V. R. Cassaza 2nd Lt. H. C. Muller
Capt. W. F. Duke 2nd Lt. E. Breit
1st Lt. L. W. Dawson 1st Lt. R. L. Edwards
Capt. J. M. Olbinski 1st Lt. E. F. Peschnau,
1st Lt. A. G. Chalk jr.
2nd Lt. C. C. Giddings 2nd Lt. F. A. Laramie
1st Lt. D. W. Boyd
1st Lt. B. C. Goodrich

MISSING IN EUROPEAN AREA

2nd Lt. Jack Eley 2nd Lt. R. N. Larson
2nd Lt. J. D. Ward 2nd Lt. H. S. Majew-
ski
2nd Lt. C. F. Ander- 1st Lt. W. F. Prots
son 1st Lt. E. Hauf
2nd Lt. L. E. Larson 2nd Lt. R. L. Gregg
2nd Lt. G. D. Reiff 1st Lt. R. E. Francis
2nd Lt. R. T. Baker 2nd Lt. S. V. Gray
2nd Lt. R. E. Crouch 2nd Lt. J. Johnson
2nd Lt. C. E. Spry- Maj. W. A. Jones
er 1st Lt. E. L. Kivett
2nd Lt. J. E. Thomas 1st Lt. L. G. Lacy
2nd Lt. R. V. Bats 2nd Lt. C. H. Man-
1st Lt. J. D. Black ning, jr.
2nd Lt. J. E. Faris 1st Lt. D. J. Matheu
2nd Lt. K. C. Cea 1st Lt. A. J. Matthias,
2nd Lt. D. T. Payne jr.
1st Lt. R. M. Stohl
2nd Lt. C. W. Stolz 1st Lt. P. M. Meyer
2nd Lt. R. A. Bruha FO R. J. Miller, jr.
2nd Lt. M. A. Fjelstad 2nd Lt. D. V. Moll
2nd Lt. G. A. Grip 1st Lt. L. A. Nutter
Capt. R. C. Harmon 1st Lt. H. D. Porter

1st Lt. C. H. Smith 1st Lt. W. B. Keith,
2nd Lt. R. Van Bus- jr.
kirk 2nd Lt. J. Sorkin
FO R. J. Vincent 1st Lt. A. W. Tyler
2nd Lt. R. L. Wasson 2nd Lt. F. E. Lets
2nd Lt. W. G. Weath- 2nd Lt. E. R. Hicks
erwax FO F. H. Lowell
2nd Lt. R. G. Wilkin- 2nd Lt. H. W. Buker,
son jr.
1st Lt. H. C. Wood- 1st Lt. A. M. Coddling
rum 2nd Lt. R. P. Gilmore
2nd Lt. R. L. Wool- 2nd Lt. D. W. Dick-
folk son, jr.
1st Lt. O. A. Isley 2nd Lt. A. E. Dorsett
2nd Lt. R. G. Thomp- 2nd Lt. C. B. Kruger
son 2nd Lt. R. T. Marlin
2nd Lt. W. R. Mudge 2nd Lt. L. L. Meyer
2nd Lt. F. J. Staron Capt. L. F. Norton
2nd Lt. E. W. Thom- 1st Lt. J. B. Priest
son 2nd Lt. W. P. Weigle
2nd Lt. J. P. Yacav- 2nd Lt. E. J. Bianco
one 2nd Lt. R. Callahan
2nd Lt. C. E. Fother- 2nd Lt. J. K. Connery
gill 2nd Lt. J. P. Frey-
2nd Lt. R. J. Kler- land
an 2nd Lt. F. A. Gloffe
2nd Lt. G. M. Cooley 1st Lt. L. L. Gold-
1st Lt. H. C. Holmes wasser
FO A. J. Stiegel 2nd Lt. G. R. Graham
2nd Lt. D. J. R. Cog- 1st Lt. H. Greenberg
grove 2nd Lt. I. S. Gurman
2nd Lt. W. C. Griggs, 2nd Lt. L. M. Haas
jr. 2nd Lt. A. M. Hansen
2nd Lt. E. R. Nen- FO F. J. Hunter
mith 1st Lt. G. F. Kiely
2nd Lt. R. E. Patter- 2nd Lt. S. Koch
son 2nd Lt. J. P. Kolceski
1st Lt. T. B. Stovall 2nd Lt. G. J. Maron-
FO C. C. Sullivan ey
Capt. C. R. McElroy 2nd Lt. J. O. Milli-
2nd Lt. M. A. Bene- ham
dict 2nd Lt. J. J. Monahan
2nd Lt. G. R. Derd- 2nd Lt. J. W. Nozyn-
zinski ski
FO R. O. Dilley 2nd Lt. W. Steck
1st Lt. F. L. Edwards 2nd Lt. D. V. Swain
2nd Lt. W. M. Han- 2nd Lt. W. A. Syael
son 1st Lt. T. L. Thomp-
1st Lt. R. H. Homuth son
2nd Lt. L. L. Kunz 2nd Lt. D. C. Van
2nd Lt. J. J. Maloney Weelden
2nd Lt. T. H. Matzel FO H. L. Vought
2nd Lt. Bert Moran 2nd Lt. B. O. Wilson
2nd Lt. F. A. Morley 2nd Lt. T. J. Zoebel-
2nd Lt. E. S. Onken ein
1st Lt. O. E. Smith 2nd Lt. S. B. Bennett
2nd Lt. N. A. Ulrich 2nd Lt. W. C. Hudson,
2nd Lt. J. A. Griffith jr.
2nd Lt. E. A. Grab- Cant. T. D. Litch-
horn field
2nd Lt. J. H. Ingram 1st Lt. R. F. Ande
2nd Lt. R. B. Withers 1st Lt. W. H. Baird
2nd Lt. C. M. Zuffall 2nd Lt. D. P. Fuller
2nd Lt. R. T. Bragg 2nd Lt. R. Carson
1st Lt. R. D. Fuller 1st Lt. H. Harvey
2nd Lt. V. J. Grisnelli 1st Lt. R. E. Jauna
2nd Lt. C. E. Hicks 2nd Lt. C. P. Moore
2nd Lt. R. S. Parrish 1st Lt. T. R. Price
2nd Lt. S. A. Parvin, 2nd Lt. R. W. Smith-
berger
2nd Lt. C. Thurman, 2nd Lt. H. G. Tabel-
ing
Capt. F. E. Adams 2nd Lt. W. L. Dyer
2nd Lt. D. F. Dautenil 2nd Lt. L. F. Reid
2nd Lt. R. G. Good- 2nd Lt. H. A. Weeks
son FO R. R. Whitesell
2nd Lt. A. P. Michel 1st Lt. E. J. McFad-
den
2nd Lt. H. W. Tanner 2nd Lt. A. E. Burgert
1st Lt. B. L. Williams 2nd Lt. E. T. Clark
FO D. M. O'Connell 2nd Lt. C. T. Floto,
jr.
2nd Lt. W. L. Tucker 2nd Lt. F. M. Fagan
2nd Lt. H. B. Avery 2nd Lt. P. A. Golden
2nd Lt. A. D. Coelho 2nd Lt. E. Horn
1st Lt. J. F. Landry 2nd Lt. F. A. Hunter
1st Lt. W. J. Law- 1st Lt. H. F. Johnston
rence 2nd Lt. J. Johnston
FO M. Moore, jr. 2nd Lt. A. L. Kilmer
1st Lt. T. B. Mont- 2nd Lt. Scott Lim-
gomery bach
2nd Lt. C. J. Vozzella 2nd Lt. H. J. McDer-
2nd Lt. W. R. Haw- mott, jr.
ley 2nd Lt. A. J. Melito
2nd Lt. R. F. Jipson FO W. D. Reid, jr.
2nd Lt. A. Joblonicky 2nd Lt. E. R. Smith
1st Lt. E. P. Kass 2nd Lt. E. F. Staple-
1st Lt. A. Komer ton
1st Lt. E. G. Leising- 2nd Lt. F. E. Sterner
er 2nd Lt. C. P. Tracew-
2nd Lt. R. F. Stew- ski
art 2nd Lt. P. E. Vooz
1st Lt. H. W. Wolcott 2nd Lt. J. H. Wilson
III 1st Lt. E. F. Bassett
2nd Lt. A. G. Deter- Maj. R. T. Deahler
man 2nd Lt. J. P. Willis
2nd Lt. M. H. Kolter 2nd Lt. R. L. Taylor
2nd Lt. V. N. Naas 2nd Lt. G. E. Warner
1st Lt. S. W. Peter- 2nd Lt. Q. R. Bass
son 2nd Lt. R. E. Hoover
2nd Lt. H. V. Strate 2nd Lt. J. M. Hunter
2nd Lt. J. Burroughs 2nd Lt. J. H. Doherty
2nd Lt. R. J. Klintho 2nd W. P. Clements

Army and Navy Journal

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July 22, 1944

1st Lt. C. A. Forrest- FO M. Levine
er 2nd Lt. W. R. Rom-
2nd Lt. J. F. Higgs ney
2nd Lt. A. J. Kaul- 2nd Lt. R. B. Sander
bach, jr. 2nd Lt. M. F. Sar-
gent
2nd Lt. C. C. Kelley 2nd Lt. D. H. Vincent
2nd Lt. C. F. Miller 1st Lt. M. J. Fergu-
2nd Lt. V. A. Mont- son
rose 1st Lt. D. L. Russell
2nd Lt. W. M. Pick- Capt. J. H. Schaefer
ett 1st Lt. R. C. Smith
2nd Lt. P. Ray 2nd Lt. M. C. Wheel-
2nd Lt. B. Wilson er
2nd Lt. F. H. Wind- 2nd Lt. W. J. Mc-
ham Gowan
2nd Lt. S. H. Young, 2nd Lt. L. R. Sulli-
jr. van
2nd Lt. P. H. Smith 1st Lt. H. J. Wilcox
2nd Lt. R. V. Thiriot 2nd Lt. T. J. Foster
1st Lt. G. E. West 2nd Lt. J. A. Hobson
2nd Lt. I. R. Morgan, 1st Lt. E. P. Lee, jr.
jr. Capt. R. H. Sharp
2nd Lt. W. A. Boyce Maj. V. W. Bollwerk
1st Lt. E. D. Moffett FO E. L. Decker
2nd Lt. J. D. Spargo 2d Lt. F. E. Moke
1st Lt. W. R. Hitz- 2d Lt. O. M. Akers
teler 2d Lt. H. H. Jacobson
1st Lt. M. V. Wilson, 1st Lt. R. L. Good-
jr. child
2nd Lt. R. S. Kueh- 1st Lt. O. P. Drake
ner 1st Lt. D. A. Donovan
Maj. D. W. McLeod 2d Lt. G. F. Moretto
FO J. J. Phelan Capt. C. W. Schober
2nd Lt. C. S. Voigt, 2d Lt. M. Burney
jr. 2d Lt. N. K. Bernstein
2nd Lt. W. J. Bailey, 1st Lt. J. B. Colburn
jr. 2d Lt. J. P. Collins
Capt. C. F. Gee, III 2nd Lt. J. N. Denesha
2nd Lt. J. R. Gold- 2d Lt. G. F. Glene
en 2d Lt. J. H. Hendry
1st Lt. J. E. Wilkes FO E. D. Kohler
2nd Lt. A. M. Wood 2d Lt. R. Leindorf
2nd Lt. T. E. Fraser 2d Lt. H. N. Lumsden,
2nd Lt. C. R. Geiger jr.
2nd Lt. J. D. Keefe 1st Lt. E. C. Sechrist
Maj. G. L. Merritt 2d Lt. G. M. Strong
1st Lt. J. E. Wicker 1st Lt. H. B. White
1st Lt. S. B. Williams, 2nd Lt. B. E. Paschal,
jr. jr.
2nd Lt. F. R. Bau- 2nd Lt. F. C. Phillips,
man jr.
1st Lt. R. P. Hjel- 2nd Lt. L. H. Beam, jr.
m 2nd Lt. L. E. Gates
2nd Lt. E. M. Arm- 2nd Lt. F. N. Hancock
strong 2nd Lt. E. P. Luban-
FO S. C. Baran vich
Maj. M. W. Camp- Capt. H. W. Sase
bell Capt. W. F. Hunt
FO G. N. Crowell FO D. W. Johnson, jr.
1st Lt. T. P. Fahren- 2nd Lt. C. B. Work-
wald man
1st Lt. G. A. Flister 2nd Lt. L. D. Hess, jr.
2nd Lt. R. L. Hall 1st Lt. H. A. Lindero
2nd Lt. E. P. Harris, 2nd Lt. D. J. Roth
jr. 1st Lt. L. B. Scott, jr.
2nd Lt. F. R. Jones FO E. W. Green
1st Lt. H. H. Just, jr. 2nd Lt. L. M. Janes
2nd Lt. R. E. King 2nd Lt. B. B. Koller
2nd Lt. W. L. Lauten 2nd Lt. R. G. Quinn
2nd Lt. J. Obosla 1st Lt. E. B. Reed
Capt. J. C. Ramsey 2nd Lt. J. P. Ryan, jr.
2nd Lt. S. P. Spen- 1st Lt. L. R. Baker
cer 2nd Lt. K. D. Bracken
1st Lt. A. E. Zander 2nd Lt. L. Brosky
2nd Lt. K. C. Bell 2nd Lt. J. W. Guinn,
1st Lt. H. W. Doer- jr.
ing, jr. FO A. B. Homan
2nd Lt. K. D. King 2nd Lt. E. D. McMin
2nd Lt. M. F. Muir 2nd Lt. C. F. Mikulski
Capt. H. K. Slater 1st Lt. L. R. Pherson
2nd Lt. L. R. Casey 2nd Lt. J. P. Sawicki,
Capt. C. G. Cassidy jr.
1st Lt. R. G. Phillips FO W. Smith, jr.
2nd Lt. J. J. Prince Maj. E. F. Stovall, jr.
2nd Lt. C. J. Smith 2nd Lt. M. A. Cod-
2nd Lt. D. L. Smith dington
1st Lt. R. W. Engle 1st Lt. H. M. Jones
1st Lt. T. D. Jensen 2nd Lt. F. D. Caple
2nd Lt. D. G. Norton Capt. T. M. Williams
1st Lt. R. B. Pullen 2nd Lt. L. J. Cole, jr.
2nd Lt. J. A. Tun- 2nd Lt. J. C. Howard
still, jr. 2nd Lt. H. F. Frels
2nd Lt. E. E. Wheeler 1st Lt. D. V. Kendrick
2nd Lt. G. Risley, jr. 2nd Lt. R. R. Lacey, jr.
Maj. E. J. Gignac 1st Lt. W. A. McClure
2nd Lt. V. G. E. Tur- 1st Lt. J. B. Smith
menne Maj. P. J. Stach
FO J. D. Bond 1st Lt. J. H. Vivian
1st Lt. P. H. Ewing 2nd Lt. L. Lee Carlton
1st Lt. J. F. Casey 1st Lt. K. Pratt
2nd Lt. W. Gavin 2nd Lt. L. B. Temple, jr.
2nd Lt. R. E. Green- 2nd Lt. L. A. Avakian
quist 2nd Lt. V. C. Brown
2nd Lt. J. E. Laroche 2nd Lt. R. A. Dobson
elle

(Continued on Next Page)

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Personal Automobile Accident
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AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION
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Army Casualties

(Continued from Preceding Page)

2nd Lt. J. R. Gabriel, jr.
2nd Lt. J. Guerrant, jr.
2nd Lt. B. W. Bates
2nd Lt. R. J. Belford
2nd Lt. T. K. Foster
1st Lt. H. D. Hastin
1st Lt. H. L. Oleson
2nd Lt. L. F. Girard, jr.
MISSING IN MEDITERRANEAN AREA
2nd Lt. R. S. Close
2nd Lt. W. H. Dickinson
1st Lt. C. C. Laugenour
1st Lt. G. F. Farrell
2nd Lt. W. H. Jefferson
2nd Lt. A. F. Smith
1st Lt. B. L. Smick
2nd Lt. E. C. Kuhn
Capt. J. B. McCue
2nd Lt. J. K. Childs
2nd Lt. J. W. Crosby, jr.
2nd Lt. J. J. Martell
2nd Lt. Floyd Schwab
1st Lt. J. E. Shively
1st Lt. W. B. Dale
Capt. E. H. Jackson
1st Lt. M. O. Nelson, jr.
2nd Lt. D. B. Osborne
1st Lt. J. D. Lehman
2nd Lt. K. M. Martin
2nd Lt. W. B. Weldon, jr.

2nd Lt. J. F. Cannady, jr.
2nd Lt. C. W. Turner
Maj. D. C. Haldeman
2nd Lt. H. G. Hammer
Lt. Col. W. M. Hendrix
2nd Lt. J. H. Kinney
2nd Lt. E. F. Knapp
Capt. J. P. Landis
1st Lt. C. E. Meyer
2nd Lt. L. D. Moore
2nd Lt. S. Waterman
2nd Lt. O. H. Hinds
2nd Lt. R. L. Kramer
2nd Lt. W. L. Baetzman
2nd Lt. W. M. Girardeau, jr.
1st Lt. R. H. Orf
1st Lt. M. C. Wood, jr.
1st Lt. H. S. Hansen, jr.
2nd Lt. D. J. Lochner
1st Lt. J. E. Frazer
2nd Lt. L. D. Morrow, jr.
1st Lt. N. C. Gross
2nd Lt. G. F. Hultquist
2nd Lt. B. E. Weiss
2nd Lt. J. J. Wyckoff
2nd Lt. C. I. Hahn
2nd Lt. L. E. Reynolds
1st Lt. R. W. Hickey
2nd Lt. M. J. Hitchcock
2nd Lt. J. J. Murphy, jr.
2nd Lt. J. J. Plasse, jr.
2nd Lt. J. L. Denman
2nd Lt. D. R. DeWaard
2nd Lt. G. J. Gauden
2nd Lt. L. J. J. Lambert
2nd Lt. R. H. Sumner
2nd Lt. R. R. Englund
2nd Lt. L. M. Jones
2nd Lt. W. H. Owens
2nd Lt. W. F. Morgan
2nd Lt. R. W. Taylor, jr.

2nd Lt. R. L. Elin
2nd Lt. R. C. Jares
2nd Lt. L. L. Krinkman
2nd Lt. A. B. Price
2nd Lt. R. F. Swenson
2nd Lt. C. L. Wensley
2nd Lt. B. W. McCanness
2nd Lt. J. M. Cohen
2nd Lt. F. A. Didomizio
1st Lt. N. E. Graves
2nd Lt. J. J. McNamara
2nd Lt. Q. P. Madigan
1st Lt. H. Mann
2nd Lt. K. J. McWeeney
2nd Lt. J. J. Micell
2nd Lt. L. V. Valente
2nd Lt. H. I. Williams
1st Lt. O. F. Watson
2nd Lt. H. D. White, jr.
2nd Lt. J. H. Woody, jr.
2nd Lt. L. W. Abramson
2nd Lt. J. C. Baker
2nd Lt. F. C. Collister
1st Lt. R. E. Haverkos
2nd Lt. G. E. Thornton
2nd Lt. H. F. Werrlein
F O P. S. Moore
2nd Lt. W. T. J. Foster
2nd Lt. E. A. Groh
1st Lt. P. Ball
2nd Lt. A. J. Deak
2nd Lt. J. R. Glunt
2nd Lt. P. E. Hergenrother
2nd Lt. C. J. Jannas
1st Lt. J. F. Martin, jr.
2nd Lt. A. H. Stoeker
1st Lt. G. R. Thomas
2nd Lt. W. D. Wiley
2nd Lt. E. B. Elrod
2nd Lt. R. H. McElmurry
2nd Lt. T. D. Phillips
2nd Lt. J. M. Elder
1st Lt. R. E. Hendrick
Maj. W. C. Hunter
1st Lt. J. H. Jones
MISSING IN SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA
1st Lt. I. G. Booth
2nd Lt. E. C. Brink
2nd Lt. G. E. Muhs
2nd Lt. A. E. Carpenter, jr.
Capt. N. J. Goldberg
1st Lt. F. D. Nixon, jr.
2nd Lt. D. E. Riggle
2nd Lt. W. L. Ellis, jr.
2nd Lt. J. I. Hastings
2nd Lt. G. L. Anderson
2nd Lt. J. A. Benedict
2nd Lt. B. J. Button
2nd Lt. D. W. Daniels
1st Lt. R. T. Gill
1st Lt. V. P. Johnson
2nd Lt. L. J. Lindroth
2nd Lt. G. L. Martin
2nd Lt. R. F. McCarty
2nd Lt. H. K. Morehouse
2nd Lt. A. W. Rose
2nd Lt. W. E. Ryder
2nd Lt. J. K. Thompson
1st Lt. A. G. Varischetti
2nd Lt. V. N. Hogsett
1st Lt. R. E. Couture
2nd Lt. Joel M. Fain
2nd Lt. S. I. Gampel
2nd Lt. L. W. Hauck
2nd Lt. J. W. Kiska
2nd Lt. J. T. Lundehjerg
1st Lt. W. S. Blount
1st Lt. C. E. Darnell
2nd Lt. B. Davis
1st Lt. W. H. Fletcher
Lt. Col. R. C. Sears
2nd Lt. W. L. Walker
2nd Lt. D. B. Harris
2nd Lt. D. Ririe
2nd Lt. C. W. Bidgood, jr.
2nd Lt. R. F. Bogner
2nd Lt. W. T. Conneely
Capt. D. H. Mudge, jr.
2nd Lt. J. Niemeyer
2nd Lt. N. J. Scholz
2nd Lt. H. P. Simms
2nd Lt. J. R. Tyrrell, jr.
2nd Lt. G. M. Allen

2nd Lt. G. B. King
2nd Lt. O. N. Livesey
1st Lt. W. L. Vorhies
1st Lt. E. C. Whaley
2nd Lt. C. N. Langston, jr.
2nd Lt. D. J. Smith
1st Lt. C. A. Townsend
2nd Lt. A. D. Bond
1st Lt. C. C. Hoenshell
2nd Lt. C. T. Beyer
2nd Lt. D. J. MacDonald
2nd Lt. R. M. Maxwell
2nd Lt. W. D. McClellan
1st Lt. H. S. Schumelster
2nd Lt. R. J. Thies
2nd Lt. D. R. Longino
2nd Lt. S. L. Sawyer
2nd Lt. C. T. Whitesides
2nd Lt. C. I. Landers
2nd Lt. J. M. Joye
1st Lt. J. G. Gavra, jr.
1st Lt. J. S. Jarvie
2nd Lt. J. C. Arbolio
2nd Lt. F. H. Barrett
2nd Lt. J. J. DeBellis
2nd Lt. E. E. Hosinger
2nd Lt. W. T. Leslie
2nd Lt. E. M. Schleres
2nd Lt. S. Williams
1st Lt. R. N. Combs
2nd Lt. J. B. Eldridge
2nd Lt. R. W. Hisey, jr.
2nd Lt. J. H. Jackson, jr.
2nd Lt. G. J. Johnson, jr.
2nd Lt. J. P. McMonegal
1st Lt. P. P. Primo-zic
2nd Lt. J. F. Riley
2nd Lt. D. Pittotti
1st Lt. G. R. Andersen
2nd Lt. G. P. Elkerton
2nd Lt. M. Hupechen
2nd Lt. A. R. Michalsik
2nd Lt. E. A. Perry
Capt. A. J. Bischoff, jr.
2nd Lt. C. E. Welch
2nd Lt. R. L. Williamson
2nd Lt. E. W. Sengstake
2nd Lt. B. T. Kelly
2nd Lt. H. F. Vierling
2nd Lt. W. H. Crockett
MISSING IN GERMANY
2nd Lt. W. D. Corbin
2nd Lt. J. E. Dunker
2nd Lt. W. M. Kinman
1st Lt. R. Sparks, jr.
2nd Lt. C. F. Thinnies, jr.
F O G. R. Roeger
2nd Lt. S. W. Hanne-man
2nd Lt. R. E. Vaughn
2nd Lt. C. R. Nicks
2nd Lt. J. W. Simpson
2nd Lt. C. L. Witten
2nd Lt. B. B. Williams
1st Lt. M. H. Cain
2nd Lt. A. Dillorenzo
1st Lt. J. J. Donohue
2nd Lt. W. H. Harvey
1st Lt. Henry S. Przybylski
2nd Lt. K. C. Simpson
2nd Lt. J. G. Sundborg
2nd Lt. L. C. Dell
2nd Lt. A. F. Deftmers
Capt. J. S. Opdyke
2nd Lt. L. Syverson
2nd Lt. H. W. Recker
2nd Lt. C. C. Martin
1st Lt. R. E. Barney
2nd Lt. H. R. Howell
1st Lt. J. R. Weaver, jr.
2nd Lt. O. J. Anderson
2nd Lt. G. J. Boyer
2nd Lt. A. R. Fogg
2nd Lt. E. J. Czupryk
2nd Lt. J. R. Hyde
Maj. W. L. Orris
2nd Lt. J. D. Rely
2nd Lt. W. F. Sing
2nd Lt. E. T. Koury
2nd Lt. A. D'ear
1st Lt. A. Drobysch, jr.
2nd Lt. L. Eichenbaum
2nd Lt. W. C. Estabrook
2nd Lt. W. R. Gaillard

(Continued from Preceding Page)

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The Schools and Camps listed below are effectively equipped to care for the educational and recreational needs of the children of members of the services and this Directory is recognized as an authentic and reliable aid to service parents in solving the problem of child education. For details as to the Schools listed in this Directory address them directly, or communicate with the Army and Navy Journal Department of Education, 1711 Conn. Ave., Washington 9, D. C.

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2nd Lt. J. E. Botkin
2nd Lt. L. L. Sears
2nd Lt. G. E. Boyle
2nd Lt. J. F. West
2nd Lt. J. J. Williams
2nd Lt. E. T. Cloyd
2nd Lt. K. B. McCoy
2nd Lt. H. L. Hara
2nd Lt. H. B. Hollerbach
2nd Lt. T. J. Dawson
2nd Lt. R. H. Jacobson
2nd Lt. E. P. Cordery
2nd Lt. J. F. S. Adams
2nd Lt. E. J. Allaire
2nd Lt. F. C. Forshage
2nd Lt. B. B. Lindley
2nd Lt. R. B. Meyer
2nd Lt. R. L. Pardue
1st Lt. A. C. Morton
2nd Lt. R. H. Bockmier, jr.
2nd Lt. A. M. Lehnert
1st Lt. W. S. Wallick

Navy Casualties

(Continued from Page 1410)

AR2c A. A. Neely, jr.
R3c B. K. Locke
S1c J. J. Pruchnewski
CM2c J. E. Vistain
SC2c N. D. Cochran
W1c Edward Fields
S1c G. E. Grimsley
SC3c W. T. Wright
TM3c E. L. Cutler
MMM2c T. E. Farrell
GM1c A. J. Bridges
S1c J. Vakerich
F1c W. A. Poole
MMM2c R. H. Aanonson, jr.
Cox. F. C. Rugato
Cox. A. Isbir
MM3c J. C. Arrison
S2c P. M. Demmer
SM2c J. H. Watkins
S1c R. A. Wilder
S2c P. J. McCafferty
S1c J. J. Pruchnewski
Cox. A. H. Ewell
EM3c A. W. Grethe, jr.
Cox. J. O. Whitely
Cox. D. E. Fish
PM3c J. A. Wilson
U. S. Marine Corps
P1Sgt. W. B. Bieber
Pvt. L. C. Starr
Pvt. G. A. Gentile
Pvt. H. Hammond, jr.
Pvt. R. E. Baldeshwiler
Cpl. M. F. Mosey
Cpl. F. W. Oldroyd
Pvt. P. Paich
G.Sgt. C. B. Moore
Pvt. E. D. Pence
Pvt. G. Chechlow-ski
Pvt. A. B. Bobo
Sgt. R. L. Herbold
Pvt. L. J. Ziellinski
Pvt. C. W. Bray
Cpl. F. J. Buinskis
Pvt. J. J. Bolik
P1Sgt. S. D. Boone
Sgt. A. E. Elder
Pvt. J. W. Olcott
Cpl. B. A. McAnally, jr.
Pvt. L. W. D. Vergne
Pvt. M. J. Vohon
Cpl. L. L. Harris
Pvt. D. R. Galloway
G.Sgt. T. Supenty
Pvt. R. G. Gierhart
Pvt. R. Wertzberg-er
Pvt. A. O. Brewster
Pvt. T. J. Doyle
Pvt. A. J. Holloway
P1Sgt. R. E. Lucas
Pvt. R. M. Juth
Pvt. L. A. F. Coletti
Pvt. L. G. Garrett
Sgt. E. B. Curley
PM3c C. L. Abel
S1c W. L. Bascheria
S2c K. B. Lowell
MMM1c W. B. Trank
MM2c E. Desmarais
MM2c E. H. Dion
AvR2c R. McDonald
S2c W. E. Wilson
S2c F. A. Giamman
QM3c C. N. Christensen
CMMM C. E. Mischad
MMM1c L. Halford
S2c G. E. Luckman, jr.
S2c C. E. Balcom
HA1c E. H. McAnally
EM2c L. I. Rosenbery
S1c H. G. Haas, jr.
PM2c B. B. Kosladi
M1c N. F. Johnson
S2c R. A. Compton, jr.
S1c E. C. Hayes
S1c J. D. Egner
SC2c F. J. Pasternak
AvR2c A. C. Dilla, jr.
MM3c T. L. Lucas
S1c A. T. Scibelli
HA1c J. F. McCann
S1c G. L. Price
S.Sgt. L. N. Van Bur-kirk
Cpl. W. R. Purkerson
Pvt. L. E. J. O'Connell
Pvt. L. T. F. Grant
Pvt. L. D. F. Cashman
Pvt. W. H. Adams, jr.
Pvt. L. W. J. Zlan-koski
Pvt. G. H. Rogers
Sgt. J. R. Eckles
Pvt. R. L. Hoff-man
Pvt. H. I. J. Smagon
Cpl. O. J. Barker
S.Sgt. A. D. Hodges
1st Sgt. M. P. Hughes
Pvt. L. L. Wolcott
Pvt. C. L. Salmon
Cpl. F. J. Kruger
Cpl. W. C. Woodard
Cpl. H. W. Alden
Pvt. L. L. R. Connors
Cpl. E. R. Russell
Cpl. C. B. Fennell
Pvt. L. D. Johns
Pvt. H. C. Brack-ridge
Sgt. B. T. Hall
Sgt. G. E. Nichols
Pvt. L. E. D. Engle
Cpl. K. W. Albem
Sgt. A. L. Engram
(Continued on Next Page)

Navy Casualties

(Continued from Preceding Page)

<p>J. T. McDonald Cpl. J. C. Bolar Cpl. E. J. Recka</p> <p>U. S. Marine Corps Reserve</p> <p>Cpl. C. F. Kitien Pvt. J. H. Jones Pfc. H. F. Krasinski Pfc. B. E. Fields Pfc. J. J. Keating Sgt. J. T. Lafontaine Cpl. C. E. Grossman Pfc. V. R. Hughes Cpl. C. K. Gish, jr. Pfc. J. W. Fletcher Cpl. M. H. Gibbs, jr. Pfc. H. L. Draskiewicz</p> <p>Cpl. M. C. Elman Cpl. G. A. Hart Pfc. R. E. Hilliard Pfc. H. H. Hendrickson</p> <p>Pfc. R. G. Stewart Pfc. E. E. Au Clair Pfc. D. J. Demarco Cpl. P. A. Di Corpo Pfc. R. W. Vail, jr. Pfc. C. V. Werne Sgt. E. J. Temm Sgt. H. W. Enlich Sgt. R. E. Bartlett Pfc. E. G. Broughton Pfc. W. G. Gerga Pfc. J. L. Gagnon Pfc. L. McGowan Pfc. R. C. Meisenberg Cpl. F. J. Morrissey Cpl. H. G. Hoenicke Cpl. T. Fagadore, jr. Pfc. J. L. Hanson Pfc. C. Throver Cpl. S. E. Swift Cpl. D. T. Greene, jr. Cpl. J. Huszarik, jr. Cpl. D. H. Pariseau Sgt. A. D. Lelure Cpl. M. E. Mittuch Pfc. L. D. Massengale Pfc. J. V. Cronin Pfc. G. I. Fostick Pfc. B. R. Stout Cpl. P. I. Anderson Cpl. M. J. J. Cairns, jr.</p> <p>Pvt. H. W. Buechler Cpl. T. Ortega Pfc. A. W. Buneckis Pfc. J. A. Ferraiuolo Pfc. T. Johnson Cpl. L. M. Chambers, jr. Pfc. C. C. Shelton Pfc. N. Chucci Pfc. B. S. Varga Pfc. P. M. Bayne Pfc. W. J. Bailey Pfc. C. C. Walker, jr. Pfc. W. George Pfc. J. R. Culp Pfc. G. C. Edwards Pvt. J. G. Marsh Pvt. T. W. Carter, jr. Pfc. J. W. Azbell Pfc. C. C. Sutherland Pfc. J. E. Fenley Pfc. J. A. Ippolito Pvt. R. S. Burket Pvt. P. M. Gehr Sgt. R. M. Hallbauer Pfc. P. R. Venokur Pvt. E. L. Vetere Pfc. L. L. Seaman Pfc. R. J. Brannaman Cpl. N. C. Meissen Pfc. J. L. Polly Pfc. T. B. Colgan Cpl. T. H. Reid Pfc. H. L. Meredith Pfc. C. C. Carnicelli Cpl. A. J. Vassie</p> <p>WOUNDED</p> <p>U. S. Navy</p> <p>Lt. Comdr. W. W. Walker Comdr. J. C. Guillot</p> <p>U. S. Naval Reserve</p> <p>Lt. (jg) F. J. Szymo- sek Ensa. J. H. Reich Ensa. E. R. Ligon Lt. O. A. Atkins</p> <p>Ensa. R. Booth Lt. H. H. Cross Ensa. R. L. Brandon</p> <p>Lt. (jg) J. F. Pfahnl Lt. (jg) D. S. Waddy, jr. Lt. (jg) H. M. Maxwell</p>	<p>Lt. (jg) P. R. Kohout Lt. (jg) J. R. Davey, jr. Lt. R. F. Wyrick Lt. (jg) W. C. Spencer Lt. Comdr. M. J. Perry</p> <p>U. S. Marine Corps</p> <p>Lt. Col. R. L. Murray Lt. Col. H. V. Hiett Lt. Col. J. W. Easley Maj. R. B. Church Maj. G. N. Schraeder 2nd Lt. J. A. Fyffe CWO H. P. Bishop</p> <p>U. S. Marine Corps Reserve</p> <p>Capt. G. J. Brookes, jr. Capt. S. F. Barber 1st Lt. C. A. Landmesser 2nd Lt. R. G. Baum 2nd Lt. J. W. Donnell</p> <p>1st Lt. W. G. Bender Lt. Col. H. N. Shea 1st Lt. C. G. Milligan 2nd Lt. W. J. Gehrke 2nd Lt. A. C. Krause Capt. T. A. Hardwick 1st Lt. C. C. Ball 1st Lt. B. R. Toland Capt. M. R. Williams Capt. R. L. Sizer 1st Lt. C. F. Ambrose 1st Lt. H. A. Snell, jr. 1st Lt. K. D. Walker</p> <p>MISSING</p> <p>U. S. Navy</p> <p>Comdr. R. W. Mackert</p> <p>Lt. Comdr. J. G. Campbell</p>	<p>Lt. (jg) W. E. Glasell, III Lt. (jg) J. W. Brown Lt. (jg) J. W. Leykom, jr. Ensa. M. R. Rich, jr. Comdr. E. C. Carusi Lt. F. C. 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(jg) P. I. Touw Lt. H. R. Flachsbarth Lt. (jg) P. J. Wilson 1st Lt. D. S. Bishop</p> <p>Lt. K. E. Cotton Lt. (jg) J. W. Patterson Lt. (jg) H. J. Haff Lt. (jg) J. J. Simms Lt. R. B. Butler Lt. (jg) V. E. Hamilton Lt. M. Crofoot Lt. (jg) J. H. Wells Ensa. H. Connett, jr. Lt. C. W. Covington, jr. Lt. (jg) G. P. Brown Ensa. L. E. Benson Lt. E. M. Tower, jr. Ensa. V. Lowery Lt. J. G. Leonard Lt. (jg) R. S. Benishmol Lt. D. E. Carney</p>	<p>Army and Navy Journal July 22, 1944 1415</p> <p>Army Promotions (Continued from Page 1407)</p> <p>Capt. to Major—Cont.</p> <p>A. W. Oakley, jr., Sig C. W. C. Royer, Sig C. W. G. Long, QMC M. L. Nelson, VC M. D. Swift, AC J. D. Crane, AC D. L. Gaeth, AC B. J. Gelsheker, CE W. L. Johnson, DC J. J. Quandt, AC S. E. Barton, DC H. C. Mabry, CE D. B. Miller, AUS T. P. Reeves, CMP Harold Snye, QMC L. S. McCants, jr., Inf. P. G. Cel, CE N. G. King, ANC J. G. Sinclair, AUS R. V. Bibbero, AC R. Wilcox, AC R. E. DeLong, AC W. V. MacFarlane, AC J. B. Taylor, CE S. 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R. L. Metcalf, AC
H. B. McKnight, AC
E. J. Clark, Inf.
J. E. Horton, Inf.
J. S. Kantor, GSC
J. B. Harding, AC
C. D. Gollins, AC
R. H. Benesh, AC
C. E. Switzer, MC
Ralph Markley, MC
E. Michener, AC
H. D. Mazaltis, QMC
W. S. Klebach, QMC
R. E. Purinton, Ch.
B. O. Wise, MC
J. E. Satterstrom, AC
C. P. Rumph, Jr., AC
O. H. Cheek, AUS
C. J. Clarke, AC
F. R. Whitley, AC
B. M. Smith, Cav.
D. W. Cott, AUS
T. A. Gerrells, Inf.

R. M. Carter, Jr., AC
Ney Sheridan, Jr., AC
F. D. Williams, AUS
W. I. Thomas, AUS
D. B. Fugate, AUS
L. M. Zawasky, Sig C
M. F. Frieden, ANC
C. B. Phillips, Jr., QMC
B. D. Brandon, QMC
D. L. Smith, FA
W. L. Shaffer, AC
C. J. Brinkman, QMC
H. T. Martindale, Jr., QMC
L. E. Kopan, QMC
H. W. Druehl, QMC
C. G. Bowers, QMC
S. F. Carter, CMP
D. Gagliardo, QMC
C. B. Prescott, QMC
C. H. Du Val, CAC
H. B. Nichols, FA
S. B. Goldstein, AC
P. S. Robe, IGD
E. W. Ebel, QMC
S. D. Smart, QMC

A. C. Kaltwelt, FA
D. R. Wood, AC
J. E. Brady, QMC
J. H. Balestra, ANC
Jacob Haas, QMC
H. E. Respres, ANC
J. J. Manning, MC
A. B. Slivinski, Ch.
Elizabeth Fitch, ANC
W. L. Sharp, MC
G. M. Smith, ANC
W. C. Littell, MC
G. F. McMurray, DC
M. T. Leonard, ANC
E. M. Beedles, ANC
A. G. Massimino, MC
H. F. Sorensen, AC
E. R. Asleson, ANC
D. A. K. Miller, ANC
Naomi Berman, ANC
K. G. Witter, ANC
A. R. Richards, ANC
R. G. Goforth, AC
A. N. Denton, Jr., AC
T. O. Murphey, AC
R. L. Jackson, AC
L. F. Kinnison, ANC
L. G. Plekarski, ANC
Edna Traeger, ANC
A. J. Robbe, ANC
Josephine Motl, ANC
M. H. Singley, Inf.
O. E. Davis, Inf.
J. E. Snyder, FA
J. H. M. Smith, AC

Hamilton Mason, CE
L. W. Clark, Inf.
P. O. Parker, DC
R. T. Hauge, VC
I. L. Aaser, DC
W. L. Jackson, CE
V. B. Hertslet, CE
H. A. Holmes, AC
H. D. Jones, AC
Eugene Flynn, MC
B. M. Porter, AC
C. P. Olson, CAC
D. W. Exley, MC
W. H. Reeves, Jr., CE
J. W. Smith, Inf.
L. N. Skold, FA
C. A. Lyznicki, DC
T. D. Eckols, Inf.
L. M. Young, Inf.
J. J. Wassberg, OD
R. L. Hughes, CE
S. W. Hall, Inf.
H. C. Cox, CE
D. P. Falcon, Inf.
R. C. Hingle, CE
H. P. Davis, CAC
C. D. Gould, Sig C
Alfred Thomas, JAGD
V. M. Friar, CMP
R. D. Montgomery, Inf.
W. M. Hawkins, FA
R. G. Smith, OD
E. M. Jaquet, Jr., AC
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E. C. Wren, Inf.
W. A. Brown, AC
D. C. Norty, Inf.
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M. W. Harrison, MC
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Serving With General Pershing

Following is a continuation from last week's issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Lt. Gen. James G. Harbord's interesting account of the military career of General John J. Pershing, General of the Armies of the United States:

Receives A. E. F. Command

When selected for the command of the American Expeditionary Forces to Europe, General Pershing was at fifty-seven in the prime of his mental and physical vigor. He had been a general officer about eleven years, his most recent command having been 10,000 men in the Mexican Expedition. His greatest administrative experience, derived from his years as Governor of the Moro Province in the southern Philippines, had combined with the military command of the territorial department in which the islands inhabited by Moros were situated. He was chosen by President Wilson and Secretary Baker without either of them having met him. It was a selection made entirely on his record in comparison with the other generals of the Army, most of whom were known to the selecting authority. There is no reason to suppose that long consideration was given to the selection of any other officer for the command. His handling of the Mexican situation, a very difficult one, and under orders not in accord with his personal ideas, but carried out completely to the satisfaction of Mr. Wilson and Secretary Baker, made him their choice.

After the World's Fair in San Francisco, my regiment was again sent to the Border and I spent the summer of 1916 at Douglas, Ariz., in charge of a border patrol which extended from Nogales across Arizona into New Mexico. I well remember that the entire motor equipment available to the Army in that place was one two-seated Ford car used by the commanding officer of the fifteen or twenty thousand troops of a provisional division. I left there in the fall for a year at the Army War College in Washington.

Sees War Approaching

In the spring of 1917, at the Army War College, we began to think war was approaching. Marshal Joffre and a French Mission including Viviani, "the W. J. Bryan of France," and Foreign Secretary Arthur Balfour with a British Mission, were then in this country trying to work the United States up to participation in the War. In early May the press carried the news of General Pershing's arrival in the capital. The tour of General Hugh L. Scott as Chief of Staff was soon to expire, and we War College students thought General Pershing had been brought up to Washington to be looked over for the appointment. My friendship with him really should have prompted me to call on him, but I thought the attention might be misunderstood with the rumors running about his appointment to be Chief of Staff and decided to keep away from him.

I was at luncheon at the War College on May 15th when a telephone message told me that General Pershing would like to see me at the War Department that afternoon. I thought I might expect some comment on my lack of courtesy, etc., but of course went up to the War Department at the hour named. I found an Aide-de-Camp who told me the General was in the office of the Chief of Staff and I at once reported to him. It was the first time we had met since August, 1915, when I said good-bye to him on his departure for Cheyenne for the funeral of his wife and three little girls.

Almost immediately he told me that the United States were to send over a force of at least a division and that he was to go in command—that he desired me to go with him as his Chief of Staff—did I speak French? I was sorry I did not and said so, to which he replied, "Well, you could learn it, couldn't you?" I replied rather flippantly, as I see it at this distance, that I supposed I could as I had learned English and knew Spanish pretty well. He said, "Well, that might make a difference, for one of us ought to know French, and I do not speak it except very poorly." But he added that at any rate he would take me along in some capacity and to come over across the hall and go to work. We began to talk over the composition of his staff and personnel matters.

Leaves Me in Charge

Two days later he went to New York and left me in charge of his office. My first use of an official car was to go down to the War College and get my books. I never saw the War College again until as a major general I went there to lecture some years later. When the General returned he gave me the names of two other officers whom he said he had considered for the duty of Chief of Staff. "What do you think of them?" he asked, to which I answered that, under the circumstances, I felt some hesitation in replying. To this he said, "Well, Harbord, if you are going over on my staff we must be damned frank with each other." To this I replied that "Well, I think I could do the job better than either of those men." Nothing more was said then, but my name was included as Chief of Staff when he issued the first written list of his staff two days later.

We sailed on the Baltic, an old White Star steamer, on 28 May 1917, and I did not return (Continued on Next Page)

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Serving With General Pershing

(Continued from Preceding Page)

until 11 Nov. 1919. Our last days before sailing were busy ones what with preparing orders, making lists of officers, seeing various War Department officers—all very confidentially, for in notifying officers of their selection it was under strict injunction of secrecy—even as in these days of another World War. The Baltic party numbered 189 persons of all grades, many of whom rose to high rank in France, and quite a few of whom never came back.

Travel With Sealed Orders

The journey over the submarine-infested Atlantic was under sealed orders with destination not finally determined until after we left Halifax, but with some dodging of submarines we reached Liverpool on 8 June 1917. Meanwhile on the journey over every staff officer had work to do. There were several lectures. Classes to brush up on French were organized. Staff committees made calculations as to supplies that would be needed based on the history of other wars, and largely on experiences no more recent than the transport needed to supply the British armies in the South African War, and not excluding the supply figures on Sherman's March through Georgia. Also we separated the Air Force from the Signal Corps to which it had previously been attached.

General Pershing was the recipient of much attention in London of which the staff got its fair part. He had a conversation with King George V. and I was presented. A formal and impressive dinner was given us at Lancaster House by the Prime Minister, and several others were held including one at the American Embassy by Ambassador Page.

Our first view of France was at Boulogne on June 13th. The General received almost royal attention and honors when we reached Paris, and he conducted himself as always with wisdom and discretion. He looked and acted his part as his country would have wished. He was the embodiment of stalwart though modest and manly Americanism. We renewed acquaintance with Marshal Joffre, though finding to our astonishment that he had been practically shelved before his American visit and no longer influenced the course of French events. The General was shown every courtesy by the French President, Prime Minister, generals, and scores of expatriate Americans, including a formal Presidential luncheon at the Palais Royal.

Many Memories of Paris

A residence owned by Mr. Ogden Mills, but once the home of Marshal Lannes, was placed at General Pershing's disposition, and

he occupied it with his Chief of Staff and aides whenever he was in Paris, until his final return to America. Many beautiful memories are treasured by those of us fortunate enough to be with him. An old mansion at 31 Rue Constantine, almost under the shadow of Les Invalides and the Tomb of Napoleon on the Left Bank, was assigned us for temporary headquarters. The staff went to work and there were long hours and little rest for any of us the next two years. Within the week General Pershing and I drove to Compiègne, ancient home of royalty, which was the headquarters of General Petain, Commander of the Armies of the North and East. The summary of General Petain's speech of welcome was: "I hope you are not too late." Foch was for the time inactive. We saw much of the Minister of War, dozens of correspondents, and a constant procession of un-coordinated Americans, resident and visiting. The General worked us all to the limit and set the example himself. The staff was organized after much study, trying to embody what was best in the organizations of our French and British Allies as well as our own. Staff groups were at once sent to the ports assigned us by the French authorities.

We visited British Headquarters very soon and met the gallant and handsome Haig, not yet a marshal though soon to be. The General determined that our stay in Paris must be as short as consistent with what was necessary to be done there, and began to look for a suitable place for headquarters in the Zone of the Armies. We finally decided on Chaumont on the Haute-Marne, in the near foothills of the Vosges Mountains, where the ancient feudal domains of Burgundy, Champagne and Lorraine touched each other.

Equipment already on the sea began to arrive. The First Division arrived at the end of June and other troops soon began to appear at the Ports. In contemplation of an Offensive in August, General Petain invited General Pershing to send a couple of officers to witness the preparation in process at Souge, the Headquarters of French Second Army, which Petain had commanded at the same place during the long fight to save Verdun. I was sent with the General's Aide, James

L. Collins (now a Major General in the Second World War), and we spent some very interesting days in and around Verdun and over in the edge of the Argonne. Meanwhile the First Division was sent to Gondrecourt, and the Second, which I later commanded, began to arrive and assemble. The Staff moved to Chaumont in early September.

Pershing Sets the Pace

General Pershing set the pace in his attention to everything needed. Dozens of journeys, inspections, and visitors. The American Army grew steadily but slowly. We had to organize from the ground up, meanwhile studying the future strategy of our employment. As the Spring of 1918 approached, the physical requirements for general officers began to be more rigorously enforced, and an occasional official head fell. Meantime, I had in October become a brigadier general, as had other principal officers of the headquarters staff. The policy of the General was at reasonable intervals to rotate his staff to the line troops and bring in new blood. With a vacancy in the command of the one Marine brigade we had, through the physical disability of General Doyen, a very fine officer, I was sent to take his place. I left Headquarters on 5 May 1918, with much regret at parting from General Pershing and my fellow

members of his General Staff. We tried to do a little crystal gazing for our future but it was rather futile at that time. The General very kindly said he intended to bring me back but I reminded him of the uncertainties of promises of that kind. If I "made good" I might be of more service with troops, and if I did not he could not afford to bring me back to his staff.

During my command of the Marine Brigade, and later of the Second Division to which I succeeded in mid-July, I saw nothing of the Commander-in-Chief except on his occasional visits. Belleau Wood was taken by my brigade after thirty days of almost continuous fighting, and brought my promotion to major general. In late July, the Battle of Soissons was fought and my division did its part well. I was sent for to report to the General at Chaumont, and with some anticipation that I was to be complimented on the way the division had performed, I reached Chaumont late at night and went up to the General's room ready to thank him for kind words. But they were hardly what I had ex-

(Please turn to Page 1422)

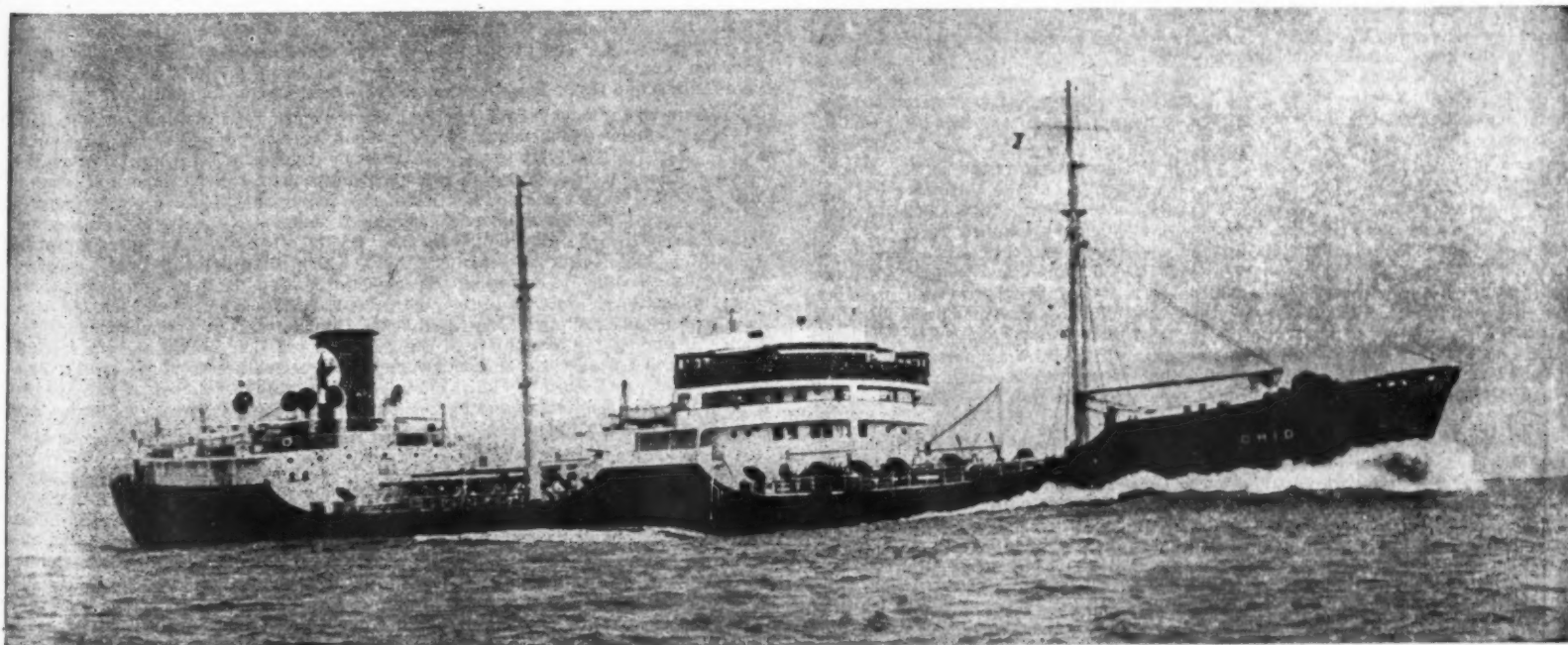
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SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

Foreign Affairs—That Japan will continue to fight like a cornered rat is the one safe deduction our military and naval authorities make from the resignation of the repudiated Tojo Ministry, and its succession by a dual Army and Navy coalition headed by General Kuniaki Koiso and Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai. There is nothing to indicate that the change in Government contemplates any move, certainly at the present time, to comply with the American and British demand for unconditional surrender. Rather its purpose is to awaken the people to the imperative need of greater effort and to acceptance of the hardships which the coming operations of the American forces assure. That they will be accepted, those who know the Japanese character are confident, for to that people it is unthinkable to oppose the will of the Throne, the Son of Heaven, and disloyalty to the Emperor, failure to give life for him, would shame their own ancestors, and ancestor worship, called Shintoism, is the fundamental faith of the entire country. So the new Ministry will carry on with another urgent plea for increased production, and the Armed Forces will be expected to fight with the same fanaticism they have displayed on the battlefields where we have destroyed them. More reason than ever that our operations in the Pacific and Far East shall be vigorously pressed, and that our own production, which concerns General Marshall, Admiral King and General Arnold shall not be allowed to lag.

Simultaneously with the reorganization of the Japanese high command, a bomb attack by a Prussian officer was made upon Hitler. The Fuhrer escaped with minor injuries. But it was clear that the plot to dispose of him was in fact a somewhat widespread movement in the Army, Navy and Air Force, since both Field Marshal Goering and Admiral Doenitz notified their services that orders were to be obeyed only if issued by them or responsible commanders. Thus, in Japan and Germany, internal strife is undermining their war efforts.

It was, of course, not the Emperor who required the resignation of Tojo and his fellows who were responsible for Pearl Harbor. That Puppet acted in accordance with the "advice" of leaders, the majority of whom started Japan upon the road to ruin. These leaders included Premiers who had carried out the "Co-Prosperity Sphere" policy, among them Prince Konoye, who was head of the Government which attacked China in 1937, and began the operations to place that country under the Japanese thumb. Admiral Yonai, who was premier in 1940, concluded an agreement with the Charlie McCarthy Regime at Nanking, which expressed this policy. General Koiso, who also participated in the conference, belongs to the "Manchurian Gang," and is fully acceptable to it. Therefore, from the new Ministry we may expect only determined stimulation of the war effort of our enemy. Further victories by the United States, more intensive bombing by our super-Fortresses and Liberators, will be required to compel the creation of a Ministry disposed to accept our terms.

That the situation of Japan is desperate is revealed by the statement issued by Premier Tojo announcing the resignation of his Ministry. It spoke of his "trepidation," described the situation as "grave" and causing the Emperor "much concern," admitted his Ministry was "not able to achieve its objective," and apologized for the Government's "meagre power." It is easy to infer that the resignation of his Ministry was the result of quarrels amongst the War Lords Command arising out of the defeats their Army and Navy have suffered, and the inexorable advance of the American and Allied Forces upon their homeland. Japan has been notable for changes of Ministries—preceding the war they were frequent as the country moved toward the creation of the Tojo Cabinet which assumed the responsibility for the perfidious attack upon Pearl Harbor and the march to conquer the American and British possessions in the Far East. For the resignation of the Tojo Ministry in time of war, and from the reasons offered therefor, however, it is apparent that disaster and a bleak outlook are responsible.

It will be recalled that immediately after our first air attacks upon the Japanese stronghold at Truk last February, Prime Minister Tojo relieved Field Marshal Sugiyama as Chief of the Army General Staff and Admiral Osami Nagano as Naval Chief of Staff. Assuming these posts respectively were Tojo, who retained the portfolios of Premier, War Minister, Munitions Minister, and Chief of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, and Navy Minister Shimada. The Japanese expected these changes would result in powerful offensives which would result in important victories, and their hopes were raised when their troops entered India and the campaign to complete cutting China in two was pressed in the southern part of that country. It was anticipated that the Navy also would engage in operations which would arrest the advance of the American Fleets toward Japan and that of General MacArthur toward Mindanao, and protect supplies and perhaps reinforcements for the troops on islands which we have by-passed.

All these hopes have been dashed — the invasion of India failed, construction of the Leda road route has not been interrupted, the campaign in China is continuing with final victory eluding the Japanese grasp, General MacArthur is moving toward his goal, Saipan has fallen, Guam is being bombed and shelled daily, and other Ladrone and nearby islands attacked, American task forces are freely operating within the inner defenses of Japan, our submarines are steadily sinking Japanese warships and merchantmen, and our superfortresses have bombed Kyushu Island and even its naval base at Saebu. It is not surprising, therefore, that Tojo when revealing the loss of Saipan, told the Japanese people that "they had come to an unprecedentedly great national crisis," and that in an effort to reassure them he shook up the High Command, and that this failing to satisfy the War Lords, he and his Ministry found it necessary to resign.

Whether the latest Chief of the Army General Staff named by Tojo, Lt. Gen. Yoshijiro Umezo, and Admiral Shimada, Chief of the Naval Staff, will be retained by the new Ministry, has not yet been revealed. As they are popular with the "Manchurian Gang" it would seem likely. However, whether they stay or not, there is no reason to believe there will be any change in our enemy's over-all strategy.

Probably preservation of the Japanese Fleet, with search for opportunities to overcome inferior forces and desperate defence of occupied islands and renewed pressure upon Chungking's troops, will continue to be the cardinal missions of the Tokyo High Command. That Command knows that their pre-war hopes for a quick, decisive success, are gone, and that time is the most powerful weapon in the American Arsenal. Ruin is facing a disillusioned government, whose resources are gravely impaired by seven years of war and whose reserves are dwindling, and whose enemies constantly growing more powerful and prowling in Japanese waters. It is not surprising, therefore, that reports are emanating from Rome that the Japanese Ambassa-

dor to the Vatican is suggesting the willingness of his country for peace. These reports brought forth a Tokyo denial. That suggestions of this kind will become more frequent and persuasive as Admiral Nimitz and General MacArthur continue their operations, we may expect. But that the American people will heed them any one who knows the state of their mind, will instantly describe as impossible. A new wave of determination to destroy Japan has arisen as a result of statements by her representatives that the rule of Tokyo is to behead all captured flyers. These statements undoubtedly were put out for purposes of intimidation. In such case they will fail of effect, for Japan is to be subjected to bombing precisely as Germany has been and is. It may be the statements are true, since they recall the murder of the Doolittle captives, but if so, Japanese officials who are responsible will be punished, and no mercy will be shown to even the least of them. The temper of the American people in this matter is at a white heat, and the Tokyo War Lords should prayerfully consider it in connection with the prisoners they now have and that may later fall into their hands.

Uncomfortable, also, to the Tokyo War Lords must be the addresses of Prime Minister Curtin, of Australia, and Home Secretary Morrison of the British Ministry. Those officials repeated anew that their countries are determined to fight the war against Japan side by side with the United States, to the utmost of their ability, and with all their hearts. Not only to the United States but particularly to China these pledges will be welcome. The President revealed at a recent press conference that he regarded the military situation in China as grave, a conclusion he based partially upon a report made to him by Vice President Wallace, whom he had sent on a special mission to Chungking and Siberia. It is known that the Japanese, besides their military operations, have sought by bribery and propaganda to destroy the Government of Chiang-Kai-Shek. They have not succeeded up to date, in part because of the help we have afforded to that leader, and our promise that when the route to Chungking is open ample munitions will be furnished. Upon the advice of her physician, Comdr. Frank Harrington (M.C.), USN, assistant naval attaché at Chungking, Mme. Chiang-Kai-Shek is recuperating in Brazil. It may be that on her way back home she will stop again in the United States to inform our Government of the state of affairs in her country, and then proceed to England for the same purpose.

The continuing advance of the Red Armies into Poland is greatly disturbing the Polish Government-in-Exile. That Government is suffering from more nerves because of its fear that Soviet occupation at least up to the Curzon line will become permanent. Members of the English House of Commons also are disturbed by the prospect that Germany will be invaded and the balance of Europe further threatened. The Churchill Ministry refused to reveal the plans of the United Nations relative to the occupation of Germany, although it is generally known that a tentative agreement on them has been reached. That Poland will be compensated for loss of territory to Russia by the cession of East Prussia, is generally understood.

Although he recognizes that before the rabbit can be eaten, it must be caught, Secretary Hull is going ahead with his plans for post war peace and security. He is so satisfied with the results of the preliminary conversations to date, that he has called two conferences on these subjects which will be held next month in Washington. One conference will be between the United States, Great Britain and Russia, and the other between the United States, Great Britain and China. The reason for the separate meeting is Russia's unwillingness to offend Japan by discussing even post-war proposals with the latter's Chinese enemy. Fortunately for the success of Mr. Hull's plans, the Republican and Democratic platforms on post-war peace are reasonably in accord.

In connection with the discussion of peace, it is interesting to note that Propaganda Minister Goebbels, while continuing his effort to drive a wedge between the powerful members of the United Nations, is proclaiming that Germany wants peace and calm, and his latest speech has been regarded as an implicit appeal to the United States and Great Britain to soften their demands for unconditional surrender.

Announcement is made of the arrival of a contingent of Brazilian troops in Italy. This is regarded as a demonstration of the whole-hearted purpose of the Rio Government to participate actively in the war until the enemies of the United Nations are defeated. The entrance of Brazil into the European picture is important, since it shows that this great nation of South America has become a world power prepared and equipped to discharge its responsibility to humanity for the restoration and maintenance of peace throughout the globe. On the other hand, Argentina, governed by a military dictatorship, is pursuing a course which will deprive that great people of the position they should occupy in the family of Nations, and is surrendering the leadership of South America to her more far-sighted northern neighbor. An erroneous report was circulated this week that the United States is contemplating another Munich by way of the recognition of the Buenos Aires dictatorship and the sacrifice of Uruguay and Chile. Nothing, of course, could be farther from the truth. As a matter of fact, as Secretary Hull has stated, everything of interest to Pan-America is a subject of consultation and agreement with all the Pan-American States, and these, of course, include our close friends, Uruguay and Chile.

Army Air Forces—Fighter planes of the Ninth Air Force, using temporary runways in France now are able to reload and refuel in only 20 minutes.

Ninth Air Service Command soldiers clamber over the fighters as they come along the 1,000-foot runway. They pump several hundred gallons of high-octane fuel into each plane's tanks, and replace expended rounds of cannon and .50 caliber ammunition.

This swift service enables a fighter to fly over the French battle front without an auxiliary gas tank, and to complete four or five "spot missions" between daylight and dusk.

Dispatches from the Eighth Air Force in England this week reported that Lt. Col. James Stewart, former movie star, has been appointed chief of staff of his B-24 combat wing under command of Brig. Gen. Edward J. Timberlake, jr.

The Army Air Forces has inaugurated a training program for 4,225 officers and men on duties in connection with contract termination, contract auditing and property disposal. The training courses will be conducted at Vandalia, Ohio; the Army Industrial College, Washington, D. C.; The Judge Advocate General's School, Ann Arbor, Michigan; the AAF Budget and Fiscal School at Dayton, Ohio; and Harvard University. First classes were inaugurated this month and will continue through January, 1945. Officers and men are being selected from personnel within the Army Air Forces.

A new Polaroid goggle is being issued which enables fliers to see upwards, downwards and even out of the corners of their eyes, because it is equipped with an eight-inch plastic lens like a large shatterproof window extending from one side of the face to the other.

The AAF First Motion Picture Unit in Culver City, Calif., with a comparatively small group of soldier motion picture technicians, now produces more films in a month

than any major studio. The Unit observed its second anniversary 1 July 1944. In a report on two years' operations, Col. Roy M. Jones, commanding officer, disclosed that the First Motion Picture Unit has completed 150 training, orientation and documentary films, and has equipped and sent into action Combat Camera Units to serve with every overseas Air Force, including four special units to photograph the invasion of Europe.

Organized 1 July 1942, at the old Vitagraph Studios in Los Angeles, California, the First Motion Picture Unit was formed with one officer, Lt. Col. Owen E. Crump, and one enlisted man, Sergt. (now Capt.) Oren W. Haglund. Its first problem was obtaining skilled motion picture personnel. Permission was granted by The Adjutant General for the Unit to enlist men directly from commercial studios, and by September 1942, enough men had been recruited to start production. But the Unit was handicapped by shortage of motion picture equipment. In October, 1942, the Army Air Forces leased the Hal Roach Studios, complete with production equipment, at Culver City, California, and the Unit moved to its new quarters on 1 October. Twelve days later the cameras were rolling on the first production, "LEARN AND LIVE," a six-reel film on safety lessons for pilots.

From the inception of the Unit, Colonel Crump has been in charge of production. Colonel Crump has been assisted in this task by Maj. Robert Carson and Capt. Richard Baer. It organized a complete flight echelon, under Maj. Frank L. Clark.

The Animation Section is under Maj. Rudolph Ising. The Special Effects and Miniature Department under Maj. Roy W. Seawright, builds replicas of the most complex equipment from allied and enemy aircraft to complete airbases and landing fields. The Music Department, headed by M.Sgt. Alexander Steinert, composes special scores for nearly all the Unit's films.

AIR SERVICE COMMAND—The shaping up of civilian personnel departments in the Air Service Command in Asia is now practically completed. Approximately 22,000 Chinese and Indian civilians are on the payroll, doing jobs ranging from janitors and waiters to labor supervisors who handle the entire administration of large construction groups. Employment of civilians releases ASC soldiers for more technical jobs in maintenance, supply, and reclamation activities.

The monsoon weather has presented several problems for ASC men in the field. Young rivers of water sometimes form and flow through the tent area, and with the humidity come the bugs. Always, too, before entering a barracks or club the ceiling and floor must be checked with a flashlight for snakes. The weather, however, has not stopped the movement of aircraft supplies on the L of C.

The award of the Legion of Merit was made last week to Maj. Gen. Thomas J. Hanley, commanding general of Air Service Command in CBI. The general earned the medal during the first year of the war, but the ceremony came as a complete surprise to the recipient, occurring when he was called in for a routine conference and presented the medal by Maj. Gen. George E. Stratmeyer.

The first unit of ASC military personnel to return to the United States under the "rotation policy" has left from Asia. The group contains all "two year men," and were among the first units to arrive in that theater during the spring of 1942.

Among newly promoted Air Service Command officers in China-Burma-India Theater are, from Lt. Col. to Col., AUS: Emery A. Boudreau, Levi M. Browning, Waldo L. Kenerson, William S. Pocock, Jr., and Ralph H. Rusk; from Lt. Col. to Col. AUS (AC): Andrew L. Castleman; from Maj. to Lt. Col. AUS: Albert J. Binsfield, Gerald W. Crabbe, Raymond B. Hodgson, Charles W. Hunter, Frank A. Marshall, James W. McRoberts, John A. Morrison, Stanley C. Pearson, Edward T. Spunt, Herbert W. Taylor and Philip Wilson.

Undaunted by a lack of the customary "nurse bags" for the storing of oxygen, two ingenious ASC troopers, Lt. Bernard R. Sell and Sergt. Richard C. Amsbaugh, borrowed a regulation RAF barrage balloon and filled her full of altitude oxygen, thus letting the storage of oxygen go on "regardless" at the depot.

Army Ground Forces—Lt. Gen. Ben Lear has assumed command of the Army Ground Forces, succeeding Lt. Gen. Lesley J. McNair, who has been transferred to an important but unannounced post. General McNair has had command of the Army Ground Forces since its inception in March, 1942.

General Lear left the command of the Second Army upon retirement in May, 1943, but was immediately recalled to active duty and placed in a pool of general officers.

The new chief of the Army Ground Forces attained his rank the hard way. He enlisted in the 1st Colorado Infantry Volunteers and served with that organization in the Spanish-American War until April, 1899, when he was appointed a second lieutenant. General Lear has served with the Army in the Philippines, in Cuba, and has seen service on the Mexican border and the Panama Canal.

The general has been awarded the Silver Star, and the Swedish Medal commemorating the Olympiad at Stockholm, which was conferred on him by the King of Sweden.

Brig. Gen. Bethel Simpson, former commanding general of the Ordnance Training Center at Santa Anita, Calif., has been named chief of the Ground Ordnance Section at Headquarters, Army Ground Forces. It has been announced by Lieutenant General Lear. General Simpson, a graduate of the United States Military Academy in 1911, was Commanding General of the Ordnance Replacement Training Center, Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Md., prior to his California assignment.

The following named officers also have reported to AGF headquarters for permanent duty: Capt. John W. Steedly, Jr., CAC, assigned to the Ground G-4 Section and Lt. Col. Frank H. Britton, CAV, assigned to the Ground G-2 Section.

Col. James E. McGraw, CAC, who served as a special War Department observer on anti-aircraft matters in the United Kingdom and Normandy, held conferences last week with officers of Headquarters, Army Ground Forces.

Col. H. R. Statham, of the Ground Requirements Section, and Lt. Col. J. Lemp, Ground G-3 Section, who recently returned from the Central Pacific area where they served as observers for AGF headquarters, also held conferences with officers at the Army War College.

CAVALRY SCHOOL—Five cavalry officers of the Colombian army were attached last week to the 127th Cavalry Reconnaissance Squadron as observers, and will be enrolled 12 August in the 25th officers' advanced class. They are First Lieutenants Omar Gutierrez Ospina, Edurado Roman Bazarito, Luis Barrera Mutis, Alvaro Herrera Calderon, and Jaime E. Gaitan Yanguas.

Capt. Thomas S. Pettit was appointed acting S-4 of the Cavalry School.

The 602d Separate Tank Company (Light) recently assigned here as school troops after more than two and a half years' service in Alaska and the Aleutians, was reorganized without change of station, assignment or designation. The commanding officer is Capt. George W. Turner.

The Cavalry School provided one of the continental pickups on the Army Hour radio program 9 July. Its portion of the program consisted of a mechanized cavalry reconnaissance demonstration supervised by Maj. Alvin T. Netterblad of the school's

department of tactics, and the program was directed by 2d Lt. Lansing B. Lindquist from the War Department Bureau of Public Relations.

Col. Christian Knudsen, executive officer of the Cavalry School, Fort Riley, Kans., and Lt. Col. Brainard S. Cook, instructor in the school's department of tactics, left recently for new assignments.

First Lieutenants Walter R. Kellerman and Lee H. Harper, who recently joined the staff and faculty, have been assigned to the department of motors.

ANTI-AIRCRAFT COMMAND—An inspection team headed by Col. Milo G. Cary, assistant chief of staff, visited the Anti-aircraft Artillery Training Centers at Fort Bliss, Texas, and Camp Haan, Calif., to observe and check supply and maintenance procedures. The officers making up the team were Lt. Col. Charles R. Longanecker; Maj. Berne E. Miller; Capt. Layton E. Allen; Maj. Jack R. Babson; Capt. S. E. Rickenbacker, and 1st Lt. E. E. Bamber; Capt. Richard E. Cox, and Capt. E. W. Seay, all of this headquarters.

Col. James E. McGraw, who returned this week from the European Theater of Operations where he served with anti-aircraft artillery units of the First Army in France, has been assigned to duty in the G-3 Section here.

Among the visitors here last week were Brig. Gen. La Rhett L. Stuart; Lt. Col. D. B. Johnson; Lt. Col. J. G. Bain; Lt. Col. M. B. Lampl, and Lt. Col. G. W. Croker, all of Headquarters Army Ground Forces; Maj. J. M. Banks of the Anti-aircraft Artillery School.

ANTI-AIRCRAFT ARTILLERY SCHOOL—Twenty-five newly commissioned officers, graduates of the Class of 1944 at the United States Military Academy, arrived at the Anti-aircraft Artillery School to begin 13-weeks course in anti-aircraft artillery.

ARMORED CENTER—The fourth anniversary of the founding of the 1st Armored Division, known as "Old Ironsides," was observed at Fort Knox recently in an impressive ceremony dedicating a bronze memorial to the activation of the division.

Lt. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, commanding general, Army Service Forces, made a flying visit to Fort Knox recently, accompanied by Maj. Gen. James L. Collins, commanding general of the Fifth Service Command. General Somervell inspected the Italian maintenance battalion shops where former Italian prisoners of war, now on a "co-belligerent" status, are busy reconditioning ordnance for the front.

Special recognition for his work on two Army posters has been given Sgt. George Buell, of the 16th Armored Division, by Lt. Gen. Lesley J. McNair.

Experiments recently concluded in the "cold room" of the Armored Medical Research Laboratory at Fort Knox have shown no basis for the widely-held assumption that certain races can stand the cold better than others. The experiments, conducted under the supervision of Capt. S. M. Horvath have thrown much light on the ability of men to withstand cold and on the best methods of protecting fighting men against the effects of the cold. Among other things, the experiments have shown that that no appreciable acclimatization to cold takes place with exposure to low temperatures.

Sgt. Nathan Hoffman, of division headquarters, won the first prize, a \$50 war bond, in the "Why I Fight" essay contest for enlisted men of the 12th Armored Division. Second and third prizes went to T-5 Paul R. Miller and Private James Baldwin.

Three battalions of the 12th Armored Division welcomed new commanding officers recently. Maj. Nicholas Novosel became Commanding Officer of the 43d Tank Battalion, Maj. Henry F. Halton took over the 119th Armored Engineers and Maj. John W. Cunningham assumed command of the 17th Armored Battalion.

Naval Aeronautics—Air Group Five, one of the first to be based aboard one of the new class of 27,000-ton aircraft carriers, has returned home for rest and re-assignment after running up the following score of destruction against the Japanese in eight months of action in the Pacific: Destroyed or damaged 128 Japanese aircraft; sunk or damaged 59 Japanese ships, totaling 292,000 tons; dropped bombs on enemy shore installations causing incalculable damage. This was accomplished with the loss in combat to Air Group Five of 11 personnel and 15 aircraft. The carrier, itself, was never damaged in any of the actions in which she participated with other task force units. Air Group Five fought in every action, excepting the raids on Rabaul, from the assault on Marcus Island on 1 Sept. 1943, through the second attack on Truk on 29-30 April, 1944. This is a record for sustained period of combat for any air group so far to return home.

First group commander of Air Group Five was Comdr. James Flatley, USN, noted developer of Naval serial fighting tactics. He led the group in the Marcus raid. Next was Comdr. Charles L. Crommelin, USN, one of the "five fighting Crommelin brothers." Over Mille Atoll during the Gilberts invasion, a 40 mm shell exploded inside the cockpit of Commander Crommelin's plane. All the instruments were put out of commission and the cockpit glass was so badly frosted that he could see only by looking out the side. Yet, although blinded in one eye, his right wrist fractured, a finger tip blown off, and with wounds in the mouth, Commander Crommelin flew with his squadron 120 miles back to the carrier for a perfect landing. He taxied out of the landing area and collapsed from loss of blood. Commander Crommelin was hospitalized and the command went to Lt. Comdr. Edgar E. Stebbins, USN, who led Air Group Five through the remainder of its actions.

Lt. (jg.) C. F. Avery, USNR, was executive officer of Air Group Five's dive-bomber squadron. Five of the Air Group's pilots were members of the "Submarine Alredale Club," because of being rescued by a submarine after being shot down. They are Lt. Harry E. Hill, USNR, Lt. (jg.) J. G. Cole, USNR, Lt. (jg.) M. H. Tyler, USNR, Lt. W. S. Dunn, USNR and Ensign J. J. Brosnahan, USNR. Ensign J. J. O'Sullivan, USNR, was shot down and rescued twice. Lt. Richard R. Rubner, USNR was photographic officer of the torpedo squadron, he took more than 1,000 pictures of enemy territory while guns in that territory were shooting at him. Lt. Rubner made the photographic runs without fighter support.

Another unit to return home recently is Navy Bombing Squadron 98 which, in its 32 weeks in the Solomons, racked up 7,200 hours of combat flying, 1,750 individual combat sorties, damaged 25 Jap ships, made 85 hits on Jap anti-aircraft guns, and knocked out 41 Jap planes.

This land-based group of dive bombers, commanded by Lt. Comdr. Russell T. Lord, USNR, used New Guinea and New Britain, as well as the Solomons, for its battleground and during its tour of duty dumped a total of 875 tons of explosives on the Japs. Airfields, guns and ships were its primary targets, but the squadron also scored hits on 15 barges, 20 buildings, six bridges and five ammunition dumps. It shot down one Jap plane and blasted the other 40 on the ground. "But the best part of all our record," said Lieutenant Commander Lord, "is that in our 28 weeks of actual fighting we lost only two pilots and two gunners in combat."

Organized in September, 1943, from the dive bombing components of four aircraft carriers, the squadron of 48 pilots included only two who had been in previous

combat operations. They were Lt. Harold N. Murphy, USNR, and Lt. Harlan J. Colt, USNR.

The British aerial striking arm is helping to keep its muscles hardened in Norfolk, Va., and the Hampton Roads area, where pilots practice carrier landings aboard the USS Charger. The Charger, one of the early escort carriers which has now been converted into a training carrier, is well established for this function, for she has chalked up more than 24,000 landings on her flight deck since sailing into Chesapeake Bay two years ago to accept the first pilot attempting to qualify in carrier landings.

The necessity for high-quality plane production, and fluidity in design as indicated by changing combat conditions was brought home to a large group of labor and management representatives of the aircraft industry during a day aboard an aircraft carrier operating off the East Coast. Twenty-six representatives spent the day observing the carrier in training maneuvers, and seeing the products of their plants and unions in operation. They were guests of the Navy's Industrial Incentive Division, headed by Rear Admiral C. H. Woodward, USN, Retired, who sponsored the trip in cooperation with the Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics, the Commander, Air Force, Atlantic Fleet, and the Commander, Fleet Air, Norfolk, Va.

Judge Advocate General's Department—The first issue of The Judge Advocate Journal came out 15 July, instead of the scheduled 15 June. It is a quarterly magazine published by the Judge Advocate General's Department, and its managing editor is Dr. Milton I. Baldinger, acting dean of the Law School of National University. Dr. Baldinger is the only civilian officer of the Judge Advocate's Association of the U. S. Army.

The magazine is a 40-page publication including a range of subjects from the history of the Judge Advocate General's Department to rollicking letters from members at the various fronts about some of the legal difficulties they encountered while trying to settle foreign claims against Uncle Sam for property damage. It is dedicated to "... the dissemination of legal knowledge dealing with military subjects. ..."

With four lieutenant colonels on the roster of 59 officers in attendance, the 3rd Contract Termination Class began a month's training at the Judge Advocate General's School on 10 July. It was announced by Col. Edward H. Young, JAGD, commandant. In the group of officers from 13 different branches of the Army are also 17 majors, 18 captains, 18 first lieutenants, and two second lieutenants. Several of the class have returned recently from overseas duty.

The Army Air Corps has 23 representatives, Ordnance 10 and Quartermaster Corps five. Other branches of the service sending officers for training include Corps of Military Police, Transportation Corps, Infantry, Corps of Engineers, Signal Corps, Adjutant General's Department, Chemical Warfare Service, Medical Administrative Corps, AUS, and Judge Advocate General's Department.

Medical Department—The office of The Surgeon General has announced the appointment of a committee to formulate plans for post-war training of Medical Corps officers who will be separated from the military service at the end of the war. The committee consists of: Brig. Gen. Raymond W. Bliss, Chief of Operations Service—Chairman; Brig. Gen. James S. Simmons, Chief of Preventive Medicine Service; Col. James R. Hudnall, Chief of Personnel Service; Brig. Gen. Fred W. Rankin, Director of Surgery Division; Brig. Gen. Hugh J. Morgan, Director of Medicine Division; Col. Floyd L. Wergeland, Director of Training Division; Col. William P. Holbrook, M. C. and Lt. Col. R. H. Melling, M. C., representatives from the Army Air Forces; Col. R. B. Skinner, M. C., representative from the Army Ground Forces; George B. Darling, M. D., representative from the National Research Council.

Lt. Col. Martin A. Compton, M. C., has been appointed as a member of a board of the Office of The Surgeon General, the purpose of which is to prepare, develop and implement the medical portion of the War Department's program for aid to civilian populations in liberated countries.

Bureau of Supplies and Accounts—An "International Air Division" has been established in the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Accounting Group, to exercise overall control of the Bureau's work with respect to aid to foreign nations and also to represent the Bureau in its relations with foreign governments and other offices and agencies in similar matters.

The new division also will take over the functions performed by the Lend Lease Accounting Division and the Defense Aid Section of the Budget Division.

These are two sections in the new division, an Administrative Section, and the Accounting and Statistical Section.

The Administrative Section will supervise foreign nations' requirements for the procurement and transfer of materials and services under the cognizance of the Bureau, determine the essentiality of foreign needs and pass on other policies concerning the procurement, transportation, storage and repossession of supplies and services. It also will aid in the development of reciprocal aid through its field representatives.

The Accounting and Statistical Section will maintain official fiscal and statistical record and receipts for materials and services transferred to all foreign governments by the Navy Department, Marine Corps and Coast Guard, prepare invoices covering transfers, reports covering cash reimbursements and maintain general records.

Capt. M. L. Royar, (SC) USN, Officer-in-Charge of the Accounting Group, will be assigned the additional duty as Officer-in-Charge of the International Aid Division.

The name of the Maintenance Division of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts has been changed to the "Budget Division." Capt. R. T. Roberts, (SC) USN, is the Officer-in-Charge of the Division.

A commendation from the Commander in Chief of the United States Atlantic Fleet has been received recently by Lt. A. A. Shawkey, (SC) USN, now on duty in the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Logistics Planning Division. The commendation states: "The Commanding Officer of the USS TASKER H. BLISS, reporting on the torpedoing of that ship by an enemy submarine in early November, 1942, stated that you rendered valuable assistance in removing personnel from the ship and in casting adrift floatable material for use of persons in the water. Also at the risk of your own life you attempted to save the life of a man who was unable to swim. The Commander in Chief, Atlantic Fleet, commends you for your performance of duty displayed on this occasion."

Field Artillery—Maj. Eligah B. Henby, formerly assigned to the S-3 section of the Field Artillery School, Fort Sill, Okla., has been named S-4 of the School, succeeding Maj. Charles J. Jorgensen, who was transferred to Fort Riley, Kans.

Bureau of Ships—Secretary of the Navy Forrestal has designated Mrs. Charles H. Drayton to serve as sponsor of the new destroyer, USS BEATTY, which is being constructed at Mariner's Harbor, Staten Island, N. Y. Mrs. Drayton and Rear Adm. Frank Edmund Beatty, USN, who now has a command at sea, are the daughter and son of the late Rear Adm. Frank Edmund Beatty, USN, who died in 1926. The new destroyer will be the second to bear the late Rear Admiral Beatty's name, the first having been sunk in the Mediterranean on 8 Nov. 1943, as the result of enemy aircraft action.

A new USS Block Island, carrying on the name of the first and only U. S. aircraft carrier lost in the Atlantic Ocean thus far in the war, will be launched this year. The new ship, like her predecessor, will be an escort carrier of the type which has been used successfully against German U-boats. Secretary of the Navy Forrestal also announced that most of the crew of the first USS Block Island, now home on leave, will be assigned to man the new vessel.

Ordnance Department—Army Ordnance cooperation with Russia was cited in a recent letter received by the Ordnance Department, from Lt. Col. I. D. Poulnikov, a member of the Soviet Government Purchasing Commission, expressing "deep gratitude" for a blitz shipment of U. S. Ordnance half-track vehicles and spare parts.

"In spite of the fact that the time in which this work was accomplished was limited," Colonel Poulnikov wrote, "everything has been done in a most satisfactory manner, on time, and all of the materiel was shipped in good order." The order, normally requiring from six to eight months, was completed in 45 days in order to take advantage of a certain Russian-bound convoy.

The new folding bazooka, originally supplied by the Ordnance Department only to paratroopers and jungle fighters, now is being issued to all invasion forces. The new M-9A1, 2.36," Rocket Launcher normally is carried as a two-piece unit and is quickly and simply assembled in a few seconds so as to form a 61-inch launcher for firing.

Difficulty was experienced in carrying the old-style, one-piece, five-foot launcher over jungle trails. Similar difficulty was experienced in handling the rocket launcher in planes and gliders and by paratroopers in dropping behind enemy lines.

Signal Corps—The Signal Corps has released approximately seventy-five per cent of its physically qualified enlisted personnel at fixed Signal installations in continental United States for overseas assignment. Replacements are being drawn from WACS, returned overseas soldiers, physically incapacitated personnel and civilians. This replacement program will be continued until all qualified personnel is assigned overseas.

Maj. Joseph A. Mahoney has been designated Acting Chief, Equipment Coordination Branch, Office of the Chief Signal Officer, succeeding Col. Maurice P. Chadwick, who has been assigned as Chief, Quality Control Division, Signal Corps Ground Signal Agency at Bradley Beach, N. J.

The Legion of Merit has been awarded Lt. Col. Edmund D. Cunningham, Jr., Signal Officer, Headquarters IV Corps, for services in improving methods of laying field wire while serving as Signal Officer of the Mountain Training Center.

Need for increased production of special types of dry batteries used in portable communications equipment was stressed by Maj. Gen. H. C. Ingles, Chief Signal Officer, in a recent speech at a Signal Service Show in Milwaukee, Wis. Asking the help of citizens of the area in securing additional workers for battery production, General Ingles said, in part: "These are the batteries that give life to our Walkie-Talkies, the 35-pound radio set carried by individual assault troops, which has proved itself invaluable in every operation and which frequently is the only effective means of communication between ship and shore and between advanced units in the initial stages of amphibious operations. These are the batteries used in mine detectors, which have saved thousands of lives, and in our tanks and planes. The Army has scores of essential uses for them. The Army needs them now and will continue to need them in the hundreds of thousands."

The Chief Signal Officer's Certificate of Appreciation, designed as a testimonial to companies and individuals who have performed services for the Signal Corps beyond the normal requirements of duty has been awarded to the following: RCA Communications, Inc.; Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company; Minnesota Telephone Association; Chesapeake and Potomac Companies of Washington, Virginia, Maryland and West Virginia; Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company; Commercial Cable Company; Kansas Telephone Association; Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania; New England Telephone and Telegraph Company; Iowa Independent Telephone Association; Indiana Telephone Association; George E. Smith, Vice-President, Crosley Corporation; H. L. Gary, Chairman of the Board, Associated Telephone and Telegraph Company; Arthur F. Adams, Chairman, Associated Telephone and Telegraph Company; Edward G. Bliss, Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company of Washington; Mr. Theodore Berrier, American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

A series of contract termination conferences arranged by the Signal Corps and the Radio Manufacturers' Association is under way in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Hartford, Boston and Buffalo, and others are scheduled for Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, Kansas City and Los Angeles. Four Signal Corps representatives discuss the subject at each meeting. They are: Maj. John S. Rottner, Monmouth Signal Corps Procurement District; Lt. Col. George J. Stadler, Jr., Philadelphia Signal Corps Procurement District; Maj. LeRoy Cohen, Dayton Signal Corps Procurement District, and J. Gerald Mayer, Office of the Chief Signal Officer.

Quartermaster Corps—Appointment of Lt. Col. Ronald I. Harry, QMC, as Chief of Buying and Production at the Jersey City Quartermaster Depot, has been announced by Col. George F. Spann, QMC, Commanding Officer of the Depot. As Chief of the Buying and Production Branch of the depot's Procurement Division, which is directed by Col. Arthur H. Rogow, QMC, Colonel Harry will supervise the purchase of more than a billion dollars worth of food, fuel, general supplies and resale items made annually by that depot.

GI's who have skinned knuckles countless times in striking camp, either in maneuvers in this country or in the field abroad, will welcome the newly developed tentpole now being issued by the Quartermaster Corps. In the new pole, designated as "pole, tent, single section," sections are interchangeable and separate; section three may be attached to section one; section two to section three, ad infinitum. They are not hooked together by hinges, sliding sleeves, or other moving parts. Another advantage is that the three separate sections of the new type pole weigh slightly more than half as much as the old three-section-jointed job. The new type pole's sections are made of light-weight woods, such as yellow poplar and sitka spruce, and both ends are protected with steel ferrules.

The problem of heating water in field operations has been greatly simplified by development of the immersion-type water heater with which the Quartermaster Corps will replace the former style issued with the M-37 field range. It requires fewer parts replacements and operates on any type of fuel—gasoline, light fuel oil, or kerosene. The heater consists of a burner, a water-tight combustion chamber, 8 feet 4 inches tall, and a fuel tank with a valve which allows the fuel to drip into the burner. It hooks onto and sets down inside the water container and may be lifted out for moving or emptying the container. It weighs slightly more than 50 pounds. It is lighted by use of a torch consisting of an asbestos rope-end fastened onto the end of an iron wire; it is extinguished by turning off the fuel valve.

Infantry—Senator Harley Kilgore of West Virginia, a veteran of World War I, accompanied by Col. Alex P. Gates, of the Legislative and Liaison division of the Office of the Chief of Staff, were among recent visitors at The Infantry School, Fort Benning, Ga. Senator Kilgore was impressed by the battle realism in the training methods which he said was largely missing during the last war. Col. W. D. Megloughlin, of the Canadian Small Arms School, and Col. P. M. O'Brien, of the British Army, were also visitors.

Arriving for a four-day inspection trip from the Replacement and School Command in Birmingham were Col. Leonard R. Nachman, formerly assigned to the School; Lt. Col. Eugene J. Howell and Maj. Albert F. Rollins.

Dr. T. K. Gibson, civilian advisor to Secretary of War Stimson visited Brig. Gen. George H. Weems, Acting Commandant of The Infantry School, prior to dedicating Watson Field, a new athletic field on the post. Dr. Gibson was accompanied by Brig. Gen. William H. Hobson, post commander.

Additions to the faculty include: Col. Charles N. Stevens and Lt. Col. Handy B. Fant, assigned to the Secretary's office; Lt. Col. Robert B. Franks and Arthur V. Williams, assigned to the General Section; Maj. Harry W. Hughes, assigned to the Tactical Section; and to the Weapons Section went Capt. Albert R. Morris, Jr., 1st Lt. Norbert J. Ackerman and 2d Lts. Robert F. Savard, Donald F. Hall, Jr., Kenneth R. Hansen, Walter W. Wilson, Alfred H. Todd, Albert H. Thomson, Frank M. Taylor, Ernest R. Stockwell, James T. Staples, Mark H. Schwarz, Jr., Vance V. Miller, Ben R. Johns, Jr., and George P. Hoffman, Jr. Also added to the faculty were 2d Lts. Theodore Wielkopolski, Walter E. Cunha and Walter A. Reiser, jr., now on duty in the Automotive Section.

Col. Alfred E. McKenny, head of the General Section, has been transferred to a new station as have Col. Vonna V. Burger, of the Tactical Section, Maj. Frederick C. Telch, 1st Lt. Raymond C. Wittmayer and CWO Walter F. Mann, of the Weapons Section, and Maj. John W. Page of the Secretary's staff.

Col. Fay Ross has taken over as Chief of the General Section and Capt. John Mazzeo has been transferred from the Weapons to the Tactical Section.

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery—Capt. John H. Korb, (MC) USN, and Lt. Comdr. Palmer H. Futcher, (MC) V-S, USNR, attended a joint Army-Navy training conference on air-sea rescue held at the National Research Council on 13-14 July.

Comdr. Wilbur E. Kellum, (MC) USN; Comdr. J. V. Land, (MC) USN, and Comdr. Andrew Galloway, (MC) USN, went to Quonset Point on 12 July in connection with the night vision training program.

Capt. Ernest W. Brown, (MC) USN-Ret., attended a conference as bureau representative on personnel selection research at the Submarine Base, New London, Conn., on 20 and 21 July.

Capt. F. K. Soukup, (MC) USN, was detached on 17 July from the bureau to serve as executive officer at the U. S. Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, N. H.

Capt. H. A. Daniels, (DC) USN, reported at the Bureau on 11 July for duty in the Dental Division. Lt. Comdr. James R. Miller, (MC) V-G, USNR, reported on 1 July for temporary duty. Lt. (jg) Thelma F. Laird, (NC) USNR, reported for duty on 12 July.

Women's Army Corps—Members of the Women's Army Corps in Washington who are responsible for printing confidential and secret documents have received a formal commendation from Lt. Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, Deputy Chief of Staff. These WACS have been on duty for the past year in the Classified Reproduction Section of The Adjutant General's office.

General McNarney's commendation was for "superior services performed in reproducing weekly the minutes of the General Council, as well as other material for the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff."

Maj. Gen. James A. Ulio, The Adjutant General, forwarded the commendation to the WAC unit with a congratulatory indorsement.

New Degree for GI Students
Princeton University announced this week that it has established a new degree, "Associate in Arts," to be awarded to veterans who complete two years of

study. The degree was set up in connection with the veterans' education provisions of the American Legion's "GI Bill of Rights." It will still take four years to earn a Bachelor of Arts degree.

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Serving With General Pershing
(Continued from Page 1417)

pected. He told me of an emergency which existed in the Service of Supply and that he desired me to go there and take over the command. He gave me orders to turn over the victorious Second Division to my next senior and meet him at Tours Monday morning at 9 o'clock—it then being late Saturday night.

Chief of Staff Again

And so I turned my back on the fighting front and went to the Services of Supply on 29 July 1918. I held that active command until 27 May 1919, when I was ordered back to be Chief of Staff again. My second tour at Chaumont was devoted to the fade-out of the American Army in France, the abandonment of our headquarters at Chaumont and the transfer to Paris to prepare for our return to America. As far as I was concerned that program was interrupted by taking a military mission to Armenia to investigate for President Wilson what would be involved in a Mandate for Armenia. But meanwhile I rode behind General Pershing in the great Allied march under the Arch of Triumph on July 14th, and the similar Jubilee in a march up the Mall and Constitution Hill reviewed by King George V, at Buckingham Palace, and witnessed my General receive a degree at Cambridge.

Thus terminated my happy association with Pershing in France. When I returned to America on 11 Nov. 1919, my official association with him seemed ended. I was sent to San Antonio, Texas, to command the remnants of my old division which the authorities were again building up in anticipation of possible service south of Texas. Meanwhile, the election of Harding brought the appointment of General Pershing to be Chief of Staff, and he asked me to be his Deputy. I filled that place until 29 Dec. 1922, when I went on the retired list at my own application to accept the presidency of the Radio Corporation of America. The Army had slipped back into the habitual neglect with which America at peace rewards her soldiers for successful wars, and soon reached a low level of barely 118,000 men, for service at home and abroad.

For me, my retirement was the end of thirty-four years of active military service of which the best and happiest years were those associated with General Pershing.

I might enlarge on the choice of Pershing to command in the World War, but it could be only to repeat what any of you may find in the histories of twenty-five years ago. You all know he was born in Missouri; that he came of poor parents; his father a section foreman on the old Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad; that the family then in its fourth generation in this country on his father's side was originally from Alsace, settling for two generations in Pennsylvania; his father coming down the Ohio River on a flatboat, as so many did; marrying a girl from Virginia whose family had come west ahead of his own; and that the General, the oldest of nine children, was brought up in the poverty of a small Missouri community, teaching school as soon as he could get a certificate from a local board, to educate himself and contribute his help to the family.

Is Leader From Start

He won a competitive examination for a Cadetship, but almost missed entering West Point on account of his age, being then nearly twenty-two years, the upper limit. He was already a man when most of his classmates were still boys, and he was accorded a leadership which he has held ever since. He was their leader throughout the four years at West Point and still is for such as survive with him. His maturity was in my opinion a great asset to him in his cadet days, for as I have intimated his viewpoint was that of a man and not a boy.

West Point exists to train generals for our Armies not second lieutenants. It molds character. Its principal advantage to our country in my opinion is that through the years it has graduated groups of men who, in addition to other benefits of military training, speak the same language. Given a certain set of circumstances, the majority of West Point graduates will draw substantially the same inferences, and will report them to their military superiors in language that will carry the same interpretation to other officers from that incomparable school.

In General Pershing's case it was all timed exactly right. Veteran commanders of the Civil War were his commanders, Sheridan and Sherman were still alive. That splendid cavalryman, Wesley Merritt, was superintendent of West Point while Pershing was there. But for the future the timing was even better. Besides his own Class of 1886, the largest which had up to that time graduated at West Point, he knew with more or less intimacy the classes from 1883 to 1889 inclusive. These were the men who, if they survived, would be between fifty and sixty years of age in 1917. These seven classes furnished 27.8 per cent of the 474 General Officers who commanded for America in the World War.

Of the forty-two divisions which were to serve under General Pershing in France, fourteen were at one time or another commanded by his own classmates of 1886. Sixteen others

were under men whom he had known as cadets. These acquaintances of only passing importance in 1886, were to give him a knowledge of his generals such as few great commanders have ever enjoyed. His principal staff officers in 1918 he had also known when he was a tactical officer at West Point in 1897.

West Point confirmed rather than molded Pershing. He adopted its standards and adapted himself to their requirements. As Heywood Brown wrote home from France to his paper, "They do not call him Papa Pershing." It would have made him faint if they had. He was not that kind of a soldier. But he organized and made his own army, not a little in his own likeness. As Frank H. Simonds well stated it: "When you stumbled upon a lost American doughboy in a God-forsaken Lorraine village, his bearing, the set of his tunic, his salute, all automatically recalled the General who sat in Chaumont." But as a General he was one who "sat" very little.

Symbolized American Effort

He symbolized the American effort for his more than two million men. In time of hope or anxiety, and those days were not free from the latter, he stood alike as the "mirror of constant faith."

History is not without instances of Staff Officers shining by more than the reflected glory of an able or brilliant Commander whom they served. Blucher had his Von Gneisenau; some have even attempted to divide credit between Napoleon and Berthier; between Ney and Jomini. Grant had John A. Rawlins who, entirely without military training or experience, dominated at least some of the human failings of his great General. No such comparisons will arise in the minds of future historians with regard to either of the two Chiefs of Staff—of whom I am one—who served General Pershing in that capacity.

Their loyalty was given in such undoubted measure to his commanding personality, and they so identified themselves with his conception of their mutual duty in connection with the problems that confronted the American Army in France, that such credit as may be due them is forever and inseparably interwoven with the success of General Pershing and the triumph of the American Arms.

West Point may have standardized John J. Pershing into something a little hard, somewhat aloof and reserved in giving his full confidence, perhaps sometimes a bit narrow, and generally intolerant of hazy indecision and fumbling inefficiency, but when he left its historic plain it graduated a man. He invariably stood like a rock for what he believed to be the right course for his country. Any list of American Generals, down to include the First World War, must name Pershing in the First Three. He fought the good fight, he finished his course, and he kept the Faith. It is a great pity that he is not thirty years younger.

Navy Mail Service

(Continued from First Page)

air may be seen in the fact that in one month more than 200,000 pounds of correspondence was flown into the Central Pacific advance areas. Air Transport has done a great deal to bring all island bases of the Forward Area within easy reach of each other—a few hours flying time apart in some cases. Pilots of the Transport Air Group, Navy and Marine flyers, perform important work shutting their planes between the islands and atolls carrying freight, mail, and passengers on urgent missions.

The postal system moves always at the heels of the fleet and often before a battle is many days old it is ready to begin distributing the mail to the fighting men. It can easily be understood how a delay in mail may occur when a Naval dispatch regarding the operations of a task force may change the course of ships so that mail already on the way to them at the original destination must be rerouted to their new port of call.

"D-day plus" multiplied the problems of the Navy Postal Service.

As offensives mount, in scope and fury across the Atlantic and the Pacific transfers of support forces set a dizzy pace for the clerks who must keep Navy directories up to date for the forwarding of mail.

The Navy Directory Service handles incorrectly addressed mail in such an efficient manner so that almost all letters and other mail reaching them is forwarded to its proper owner. These units maintain directory cards on all personnel, and sometimes handle as high as 2,000 of these improperly addressed letters monthly. It has been emphasized that there are registered at the fleet post office at San Francisco alone 21,000 Smiths, and in New York 14,000 Smiths—of which 1,500 are J. J. Smiths, 300 are John J. Smiths and 80 are John A. Smiths. This increases the endless trouble of locating

personnel.

In San Francisco alone a total of 61,481,183 pieces of mail were handled in June. Of these, 35 million were airmail, not including V-mail. More than 50 million pieces of mail were handled through the Fleet Post Office at New York during the same period. The Navy is prepared to handle this volume with dispatch due to its smooth running mobile units, which can be transported rapidly and set up quickly at the scene of any operation.

There are more than 13,348 mail specialists in the service to handle this tremendous job. Of these on continental shore bases, 1,070 are Waves. The Mail Specialists School located at the Naval Training Station at Sampson, N. Y., has recently stopped training men as mail specialists and now train exclusively women reserves for these jobs.

Vice Adm. John H. Hoover, USN, who commands the Forward Area of the Central Pacific Fleet recently pointed out, "The policy of having the mail delivered as fast as the means present permit is heartily supported in this area; and I may say that the men engaged in the heavy work of distribution display an enthusiasm and resourcefulness which is bringing good results."

The post office department has no jurisdiction over the censorship of Navy Mail. Navy personnel may receive registered mail and insured packages. With this unique organization of mobile mail units, and its efficient, smooth running staff, the Navy Department is going all out in its efforts to get the mail to officers and men in its ranks.

Education Under G-I Bill

(Continued from First Page)

hereof shall be entitled to education or training or a refresher or retraining course at an approved educational or training institution for a period of one year (or the equivalent thereof in continuous part-time study) or for such lesser time as may be required for the course of instruction chosen by him. Upon satisfactory completion of such course of education or training according to the regularly prescribed standards and practices of the institution, except a refresher or retraining course, such person shall be entitled to an additional period or periods of education or training not to exceed the time such person was in the active service on or after 16 Sept. 1940, and before the termination of the war, exclusive of any period he was assigned for a course of education or training under the Army specialized training program or the Navy college training program, which course was a continuation of his civilian course and was pursued to completion, or as a cadet or midshipman at one of the service academies, but in no event shall the total period of education or training exceed four years, provided that his work continues to be satisfactory throughout the period according to the regularly prescribed standards and practices of the institution, provided, however, that wherever the additional period of instruction ends during a quarter or semester after a major part of such quarter or semester has expired, such period of instruction shall be extended to the termination of such unexpired quarter or semester.

3. **Application.** Any person who served in the active military or naval service on or after 16 Sept. 1940, who believes that he may qualify under the eligibility provisions may file an application, using the prescribed form, with the regional office of the Veterans' Administration where his C-folder is now located or with the regional office of the Veterans' Administration in the State in which the approved educational or training institution which he has selected is located, or with the approved educational or training institution which he has selected, provided it is promptly forwarded by the institution to the regional office of the Veterans' Administration in the territory in which the institution is located. An application filed before the date of approval of Public No. 346, 78th Congress, may not be accepted as a claim under that Act.

4. **Election of Course.** Any person who meets the eligibility requirements is entitled to such course of education or training or refresher or retraining course as he may elect. For reasons satisfactory to the manager a veteran may change a course of instruction. Any such course of education or training may be discontinued at any time by the Veterans' Administration if it is found by the manager that according to the regularly prescribed standards and practices of the institution that conduct or progress of the veteran is unsatisfactory.

5. **Selection of Approved Educational or Training Institution.** Any person who meets the eligibility requirements is entitled to choose any approved educational or training institution whether or not located in the State in which he resides which will accept or re-

tain him as a student or trainee in any field or branch of knowledge with such institution finds him qualified to undertake or pursue.

6. **Authority.** Pursuant to the provisions contained in the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 managers of regional offices of the Veterans' Administration are hereby delegated authority to approve applications of persons for education or training.

7. **Approved Educational or Training Institutions.** Pending the receipt of the lists of approved educational or training institutions from the appropriate agency in the various States, managers are authorized to utilize educational and training institutions, including industrial establishments, which for immediate purposes may be recognized and approved by the manager on the basis of adequate investigation that the training facility is clearly qualified as to space, equipment, instructional material and personnel to give the required course.

8. **Payments to Trainees and Educational or Training Institutions.** (A) While enrolled in and pursuing a course of training a person declared eligible shall, upon application to the Veterans' Administration, be paid a subsistence allowance of \$50 per month if without a dependent or dependents, or \$75 per month if he has a dependent or dependents, including regular holidays and leave not exceeding 30 days a calendar year. A person attending a course on a part-time basis and a person receiving compensation for productive labor performed as part of his apprenticeship or other training on the job at institutions, business or other establishments shall be entitled to receive such lesser sums, if any, as subsistence or dependency allowances, as may be determined by the Administrator, provided that any such person eligible under this law and within the limitations thereof may pursue such full-time or part-time course or courses as he may elect without subsistence allowance.

(B) The manager shall authorize payment to the educational or training institution for each person enrolled in a full-time or part-time course of education or training the established cost of tuition and such . . . fees as are customarily charged and may pay for books, supplies, equipment and other necessary expenses, exclusive of board, lodging, other living expenses and travel as are generally required for the successful pursuit and completion of the course by other students in the institutions, provided that in no event shall such payments with respect to any person exceed \$500 for an ordinary school year and provided further that no payments shall be made to institutions, business or other establishments furnishing apprentice training on the job.

9. **Transportation, Meals and Lodging.** The Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 does not authorize the payment of transportation, meals and lodging expenses in connection with training under this law.

10. **General Procedure.** When a person files an application . . . his eligibility will be established and the veteran notified of the decision. If the veteran is found eligible, he will be given notification of the exact period of training to which he is entitled under the law and that he may now elect his course of training and select the approved institution. The veteran will also be informed that he may use that notification as evidence of his eligibility for training under the law when contacting the institution which he has selected.

11. **Advancement.** Managers are authorized to provide for educational and vocational guidance to persons eligible for education and training under this law and who desire such assistance. However, this law does not authorize the payment of transportation, meals and lodging expenses.

Allotments for Dependents

Paragraph 29 of AR 35-5520, governing deductions for support of dependents, has been amended by War Department Circular 253 of 20 June 1944 to provide that the final payment of class X allotments will be made by disbursing officers against deductions from pay for August 1944.

Effective 1 Sept., payments of class E allotments to dependents residing overseas, regardless of the location of the allotter, is authorized and will be processed under the class E allotment procedures, starting with payments made for the month of September.

Where currency is not blocked payment will be made by check mailed from the Office of Dependency Benefits, or in local currency by the appropriate disbursing officer in the country of residence of the allottee when payment of United States currency is blocked.

Allotments will not be made to dependents in countries where payment is blocked in any currency.

In the Army, maintenance of equipment is primarily a matter of life and death. If a hunter's gun misfires, he can try his luck another day—if a soldier's rifle fails, his hunting days may be over.

20 States OK Federal Ballots

The Governors of 20 states have certified that laws of their states authorize the use of Federal ballots by servicemen overseas, and Governors of the remaining 28 states have certified that their state laws do not authorize voting by this method, the United States War Ballot Commission announced this week.

No state authorized the use of the Federal ballot by persons stationed within the United States.

Since these 20 states provide for voting by a State absentee ballot, the Federal ballot may be furnished to their citizens only if they take oath that they applied for a State absentee ballot before 1 Sept., but did not receive it by 1 Oct.

The Federal ballot may be furnished by the Army, Navy, and War Shipping Administration to citizens from these 20 states who are outside the United States and are members of the armed forces, members of the merchant marine, or persons serving with the American Red Cross, the Society of Friends, Women's Auxiliary Service Pilots, and United Service Organizations which are attached to and serving with the armed forces.

Sole exceptions are the State of Georgia, which authorized the use of the Federal ballot only by members of the armed forces, and Florida, which authorized its use only by members of the Armed Forces, Women's Auxiliary Service Pilots, and merchant marine.

Servicemen and attached civilians from the 28 states not authorizing use of the Federal ballot may apply for and vote State absentee ballots. Under the Servicemen's Voting Law, all eligible persons must be furnished an application for a State absentee ballot by 15 Aug. if they are serving overseas and by 15 Sept. if they are serving in this country. Millions of these application forms have been printed and are being distributed around the world, wherever Americans are serving.

States authorizing the use of the Federal ballot as well as the State absentee ballot, are: California, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, Texas, Utah, Vermont, and Washington.

States not authorizing the use of the Federal ballot but authorizing the use of the State absentee ballot only are: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Delaware, Idaho, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

In the Army, maintenance of equipment is primarily a matter of life and death. If a hunter's gun misfires, he can try his luck another day—if a soldier's rifle fails, his hunting days may be over.

Awards and Decorations

Medal of Honor

*Lt. Col. A. J. Dyess, USMC—Conspicuous gallantry, Marshall Islands.

*1st Lt. J. V. Powers, USMC—Heroic action at Marshall Islands.

Pvt. William J. Crawford, Inf.—knocked out three German Machinegun nests.

Distinguished Service Cross

*1st Lt. D. M. Dunn, USMC—New Georgia, British Solomon Is.

*Sgt. B. B. Hunt, Inf.—Italy.

*Cpl. J. D. Holleman, Inf.—Italy.

Cpl. A. V. Valencia, Cav.—Admiralty Group.

Lt. Col. W. E. Lobit, Cav. — Admiralty Group.

Navy Cross

*Lt. J. H. Stickwell, USNR—Bombing Op. against Japanese.

Legion of Merit

Vice Adm. J. H. Towers, USN—Comdr. Air Force, Pacific Fleet.

Capt. H. G. Hopwood, USN—Director of Planning and Control, Bu. Naval Personnel.

Capt. Vernon Huber, USN — Comdr. of Destroyer Div.

Capt. P. F. Lee, USN—Pro. Asst. to Ch. of Construction Branch, Bureau of Ships.

Capt. N. L. Rawlings, USN—Planned program for Destroyer Escorts.

Capt. H. S. Sease, USN Ret.—Comdr. Air Center, Solomon Islands.

Capt. Laurence Wild, USN Ret.—Gov. of Samoa and Commandant of Naval Station at Tutuila, Samoa.

Rear Adm. J. W. Reeves, Jr., USN—Task Group Comdr. at Truk Atoll.

Col. E. C. Jones, MC—Ch. of Med. Branch Fifth Service Command.

Col. G. P. Privett, FA—Australia.

Col. A. G. Viney, CE—District Engineer.

Maj. B. O. Housel, Jr., AC—Southwest Pacific Area.

M.Sgt. L. C. Oliver, CAC—T. Instructor CA School, Ft. Monroe, Va.

T.Sgt. R. D. Lox, AC—New Guinea.

T.Sgt. E. J. Babin, CAC—Air Defense Plan.

*Patrolman Eli Knudsen of the Greenland (Danish) Sledge Patrol, operating with the Greenland Base Command, USA.

Silver Star

*Pvt. T. W. Ware, Cav.—Los Negros Is.

S.Sgt. E. N. Pasdertz, Inf.—Gilbert Islands.

*Pfc. Lewis Hejna, Cav.—Los Negros Is.

*Cpl. J. M. Madden, Cav.—Los Negros Is.

T. 4 J. B. Breslin, CE—Admiralty Group.

S.Sgt. S. A. Lowery, Cav.—Los Negros Is.

T.Sgt. J. W. Shaw, Cav.—Los Negros Is.

Cpl. R. A. Lowery, Cav.—Los Negros Is.

The following members of an Infantry Unit were awarded the Silver Star for their courage and complete disregard for personal safety while crossing a river in Italy under enemy gun fire: Lt. Col. H. A. Goss, Capt. J. L. Chaplain, *Capt. J. E. Glenn, Jr., *1st Lt. S. K. Aldridge, *1st Lt. Clarence Artymovich, *2nd Lt. J. J. Zuhbert, *S.Sgt. R. O. Segura, and *Sgt. J. H. Gabel.

*Capt. F. W. Affley, Inf.—Sicily.

Pvt. W. C. Burns, Inf.—Southwest Pacific area.

Lt. Col. E. J. Schmidt, Inf.—New Guinea.

Lt. Col. M. F. Ziebell, Inf.—New Guinea.

Capt. W. R. Fuller, Inf.—New Guinea.

S. Sgt. F. D. Duket, Inf.—New Guinea.

S.Sgt. E. V. Grant, Inf.—New Guinea.

*S.Sgt. L. F. Schane, Inf.—New Guinea.

Sgt. I. H. Glampe, Inf.—New Guinea.

Sgt. J. M. Valentine, Jr., FA—New Guinea.

Cpl. R. F. Bozart, Cav.—New Guinea.

*Cpl. Oral Hake, Inf.—New Guinea.

Cpl. P. G. Samora, Cav.—Los Negros Is.

Pvt. J. F. Dans, Cav.—New Guinea.

S.Sgt. G. K. Hanson, Inf.—Italy.

2nd Lt. R. C. Von Ripper, Inf.—Italy.

T4 W. E. Stoppenhagen, Inf.—Italy.

1st Lt. D. F. Neal, Inf.—Reorganized the squads and platoons of his company under fire of enemy.

T4 Earl Hollen, Inf.—Italy.

Pfc. G. E. Harrison, Inf.—Crossed river under direct enemy fire.

T5 J. C. Howell, Inf.—Running line across swift moving river.

*1st Sgt. F. F. Dolsen, Inf.—Italy.

*S.Sgt. L. C. Caine, Inf.—Italy.

*Sgt. B. J. Nault, Inf.—Italy.

*Pfc. M. V. Biles, Inf.—Italy.

Maj. D. C. Landon, Inf.—Italy.

*Pvt. R. C. DeChene, Inf.—Italy.

1st Lt. Dolliver Zaiger, Inf. (OLC)—Rescued wounded under fire.

T.Sgt. J. A. Rutledge, Inf. (OLC)—Italy.

1st Lt. C. F. Barker, Jr., Inf.—Italy.

Capt. W. C. Phillips, Inf.—Italy.

S.Sgt. T. E. McCall, Inf.—Italy.

2nd Lt. F. R. Drake, Inf.—Italy.

*2nd Lt. C. L. Belden, Inf.—Italy.

Sgt. David Goodnoff, Inf.—Italy.

Pfc. C. J. Haas, Inf.—Italy.

Pvt. D. V. Caulkins, Inf.—Reestablished communications under fire.

1st Lt. Z. O. Robertson, Inf.—Exposed himself to enemy fire, to rally his men into a fighting unit.

Sgt. R. N. Stansell, Inf.—Repaired the line of communication under heavy artillery fire.

Sgt. D. C. Peel, Inf.—Crawled under heavy fire to repair line of communication.

Lt. Col. J. J. Ewell, USA—Gallantry in action in France, 6 June 1944.

Bronze Star

The Bronze star was awarded for heroic achievement in action to the following: S.Sgt. H. O. Olver, Inf.; T.Egt. M. B. Thompson, Inf.; T5 G. O. Pierce, Inf.; S.Sgt. R. J. McMahon, Inf.; Pfc. K. R. Rolfus, Inf.; *Pvt. H. L. Mohrmann, Inf.; *Cpl. W. R. Del Corso, Inf.; T.Sgt. Clifford Howell, Inf.; T.Sgt. J. M. Giles, Inf.; T.Sgt. Yeiki Kobashyawa, Inf.; S.Sgt. J. F. Tani, Inf.; Sgt. Kaneichi Morimoto, Inf.; Sgt. Teikichi Higa, Inf.; Sgt. Susumu Muraishi, Inf.; Pfc. Haruto Kuroda, Inf.; Pfc. Jerry H. Sakoda, Inf.; *Pvt. Richard T. Fujii, Inf.; Pvt. Hiroshi Kobayashi, Inf.; Pvt. Masato Koga, Inf.—Pvt. Nobu Miyashiro, Inf.; Pvt. Everett R. Odo, Inf.

2nd Lt. J. A. White, TC—Italy.

T3 W. B. Clements, MD.

T4 T. C. Hennings, MD.

Pvt. J. N. Nichols, MD—New Guinea.

Pfc. C. A. Lambrecht, Inf.—New Guinea.

Also awarded to the following: Lt. Col. J. H. Olin, Inf.; *Maj. J. R. Coopwood, Inf.; Maj. L. G. Hensley, Inf.; Capt. C. A. Lehne, ChC; 1st Lt. M. E. Crow, Inf.; 2nd Lt. F. C. Burton, Inf.; 2nd Lt. I. C. Cameron, Inf.; 2nd Lt. J. J. Jackson, Inf.; WO (Jg) R. A. Jamieson; *S.Sgt. G. C. Potwin, Inf.; Pfc. J. G. Cottrell, Inf.; Pfc. W. S. Gregory, Inf.; *Pvt. N. C. Mangiaracina, Inf.; Pvt. John Zak, Inf.

Distinguished Flying Cross

Lt. W. A. Lyons, USNR—submarine war.

Lt. R. C. Mayo, USNR—submarine war.

Lt. (Jg) O. R. Christian, USNR—Assumed control of plane when pilot was mortally wounded and successfully participated in submarine attack.

*Lt. J. H. Stickell, USNR—Action over Marshall-Gilbert Islands.

Air Medal

*Lt. Comdr. F. M. Whitaker, USN—Action over Gilbert Islands.

*Lt. J. H. Stickell, USNR—Action over Gilbert Islands.

ARM2c F. C. McKee, USNR—submarine war.

(Please turn to Page 1425)



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THE Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Forrestal spent last week-end in Newport as guests of Mrs. Douglas, wife of Lt. Barclay K. Douglas, USNR, at her home, the "Waves."

Mrs. Henry L. Stimson, wife of the Secretary of War, who is in Europe, is passing the time of his absence at Highhold, their estate on Long Island.

Col. John Potts, USMC, and Mrs. Potts are spending this week-end at their place in the foothills of the Appalachians, near Bluemont, W. Va.

Tenney Kutz Ross, eighteen-year-old son of Col. and Mrs. Lewis Tenney Ross and grandson of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Charles Kutz, entered West Point this month as a plebe. Col. Ross has been on duty two years in Australia.

Mrs. William Glassford has joined Vice Adm. Glassford at the Mayflower Hotel, in Washington.

Mrs. Walter H. Price, wife of Comdr. Price, who is on duty with the Pacific Fleet, has come East from her home in Coronado, Calif., and after visiting in Washington, her old home, is now with Capt. and Mrs. I. I. Yates, in New London, Conn.

Mrs. Roy H. Coles, of Indianapolis, Ind., is spending the summer at Walloon Lake, Michigan.

Mrs. William C. Bryden, wife of Maj. Gen. Bryden, has gone to Connecticut to open their cottage on Long Island Sound, but will return shortly to Washington to superintend work with a class of Jangos, taking a nurse aides course at a local hospital. With Mrs. Bryden was Mrs. Melvin C. Schoephoester, her daughter, who will remain away some weeks. She has recently returned to Washington after visiting her brother-in-law and sister, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Alexander D. Surles, jr., at Fort Dupont.

Mrs. Alvan C. Gillem, wife of Maj. Gen. Gillem, has established her residence at Columbus, Ohio, while Gen. Gillem is overseas, but she was in Washington recently as guest of Col. and Mrs. John C. Dalt, in near-by Alexandria. With her also was her son, Lt. Col. Alvan Gillem, on leave after a long tour of duty overseas. Mrs. Julian Ewell, daughter of Gen. and Mrs. Gillem, is also living in Columbus while her husband, Col. Ewell, son of Col. and Mrs. George W. Ewell, of Washington, is on foreign duty. He has recently been given the Silver Star fol-

SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS



MRS. ARCHELAUS L. HAM-
BLEN, JR.

who before her recent marriage to Lt. Hamblen, USA, son of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. A. L. Hamblen, USA, was Miss Mary Katherine Miller, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. James Cleveland Miller of Laurel, Miss.

lowing the invasion of France by his paratroop outfit.

Mrs. Philip Whitney, wife of Col. Whitney, who is on foreign duty, has closed her Washington home and gone to Northfield, Vt., to be with her mother. She was the guest of honor at an informal farewell dinner before her departure, given by a group of friends, including Mrs. Leon Ryder, wife of Col. Ryder and sister of Mrs. Whitney; also Mrs. Albert Pierson, wife of Brig. Gen. Pierson, Mrs. A. C. McAuliffe, wife of Brig. Gen. McAuliffe and Mrs. Harold Eastwood, wife of Col. Eastwood, all of whose husbands are serving out of the country.

Mrs. Edwin T. May, wife of Col. May, will be at 765 Rummymede Road, Palo Alto, Calif., for the duration.

Mrs. Richard Newman, widow of Col. Newman, has returned to her home in Arlington, Va., after a visit with her daughter, Mrs. William M. Maroney, at Wilmington, Del., whose husband, Maj. Maroney, is now stationed at Fort Dupont. Mrs. Newman was a recent hostess at an informal dinner at the Army-Navy Country Club.

Capt. C. O. Humphreys, jr., USN, and Mrs. Humphreys have visiting them at their home in Porter Road, Annapolis, his mother, Mrs. Humphreys of Overbrook, (Continued on Next Page)

Weddings and Engagements

THE engagement has been announced of Miss Nancy Dabney Roosevelt, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Archibald B. Roosevelt, and Ensign William Eldred Jackson, USNR, son of Supreme Court Justice Robert H. Jackson and Mrs. Jackson, of Washington, D. C.

Miss Roosevelt is a granddaughter of the late President Theodore Roosevelt and Mrs. Roosevelt, of Sagamore Hill, Oyster Bay, L. I. She is also a distant cousin of President Franklin D. Roosevelt. She graduated from St. Timothy's School at Catonsville, Md., and completed her education at Radcliffe College, graduating cum laude. She was introduced to society at a small dinner by her parents at their home at Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., in 1941. Her brother, Lt. Archibald Roosevelt, jr., USA, is serving overseas.

Ensign Jackson attended St. Alban's in Washington and graduated from Yale in 1941, and was a member of Phi Beta Kappa, D.K.E., the Aurelian Society, Skull and Bones and the Elizabethan Club. He graduated from the Harvard Law School and was an editor of Harvard Law Review and a member of Lincoln's Inn and Signet Society. He is also a member of the New York bar. A native of Jamestown, N. Y., he is now stationed in Washington. No date has been announced for the marriage.

Col. and Mrs. Leland Stuart Smith, of West Point, N. Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Janet Shearer, to 2nd Lt. Charles Lowndes Steel, jr., USA, son of Col. and Mrs. Charles L. Steel, of Davidson, N. C.

Miss Smith has been attending Skidmore College in Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Lt. Steel was graduated from Oak Ridge Military Institute in 1940 and the United States Military Academy in 1944. The wedding will take place early in October.

Mrs. C. Elliott Peck, of Washington and Short Hills, N. J., announces the engagement of her daughter, Mary Frances, to Lt. Richard Concklin Snyder, USAAF, son of Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Howard McCrum Snyder, also of Washington.

Miss Peck is the daughter of the late Mr. C. Elliott Peck. She is the granddaughter of Mrs. Wilbur Summerfield Roberts, of Washington, formerly of Albany, N. Y., and the late Mr. Roberts, and also of the late Mr. and Mrs. Charles Amos Peck, of Hackensack, N. J. Miss Peck is a niece of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Stephen H. Sherrill, USA.

Miss Peck was graduated from Short Hills Country Day School, Short Hills, N. J., and is a graduate of Mount Vernon Seminary and Washington School for Secretaries, Washington, D. C. Snyder is a graduate of Hotchkiss School, Lakeville, Conn., and the United States Military Academy in the class of June, 1943.

The marriage of Miss Margaret Nell McIntosh, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Howard Douglas McIntosh, USN, of Norfolk, Va., to Ens. Allen Johnston Gilmore, USN, son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Gilmore, of Greenwich, Conn., took place Saturday, 15 July, at the Naval Academy Chapel at 5 o'clock with Chaplain William H. Thomas (ChC), USN, officiating.

The bride was given in marriage by her father. She wore a white fallie silk dress

embroidered in seed pearls, with a hoop skirt and a long court train. Her veil was finger tip length illusion held by a white satin Juliet cap. She carried a bouquet of white orchids and stephanotis.

The maid of honor was Miss Elizabeth Rowe, of Washington, D. C., and Jamestown, R. I. The bridesmaids were Miss Patricia Johnston, of New York City, and Miss Mary Scribner, of Winnetka, Illinois.

The best man was 2nd Lt. Walker Gordon Bennett II, USMC, and the ushers were Ensigns Robert Porter, Kenneth Longnecker, Roy Julie, Wilcox Hudgins and Ferguson.

After a wedding trip to Cape Cod the bride and groom will live in New London, Conn., where Ensign Gilmore will be stationed temporarily.

Col. and Mrs. Jasper Kemper McDuffie, of Craig Field, announce the engagement of their daughter, Jacqueline, to Capt. William Deal Aull, AACAF, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Bowman Aull, of Landis, N. C.

Miss McDuffie is a graduate of Southern Seminary Junior College in Buena Vista, Va. Captain Aull attended the University of South Carolina and is stationed at Craig Field, Selma, Ala. The wedding will take place the first of September.

Mrs. Orestes Cleveland announces the engagement of her daughter, Jane Dixon Cleveland to Lt. William Madison Shirey, USA.

Miss Cleveland was graduated from St. Mary's School, Peekskill, the American Conservatory of Music at Fontainebleau, France, and attended the Eastman School of Music at Rochester, N. Y. Her father was the late Lt. Orestes Cleveland, USA.

Lt. Shirey attended Ohio State University before entering West Point. He was graduated from the U. S. Military Academy on 6 June, and is now stationed at Fort Sill, Okla. He is the son of Maj. William B. Shirey and Mrs. Shirey, of Union, W. Va.

Mrs. W. Bayard Bowden has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Barbara Ann Little, to Lt. James William Rimmer, AC, AUS. Miss Little is the daughter of Mr. Walter J. Little, of San Francisco and Santa Monica, Calif. She has two brothers, Walter James, jr., USMC, and Lt. (jg) Richard Little, USNR. Lieut. Rimmer is the son of Maj. and Mrs. Hugh M. Rimmer, and brother of Lt. Comdr. Hugh Raynor Rimmer, USN, and Maj. Harmon P. Rimmer, CAC, USA. The wedding is scheduled to take place the early part of August.

At St. Luke's Church in San Francisco on 15 June, Miss Janet Fyfe Irvine was married to Lt. Barry Wells Ulrich, FA Res.

The bride was escorted to the altar by her father, Capt. Robert L. Irvine, USNR. Her sister-in-law, Mrs. George W. Irvine, wife of Lt. Col. George W. Irvine, AUS, now in France, was her only attendant. The groom's best man was Peter Errett, USMC. A reception at the Bohemian Club followed the wedding ceremony. After a brief honeymoon at Pebble Beach the newlyweds departed for Gatesville, Texas, as Lt. Ulrich is stationed at North Camp Hood. Lt. Comdr. Robert K. Irvine, USN, is a brother of the bride.

Mr. and Mrs. John Cable Morse, of Washington, D. C., announce the marriage. (Continued on Next Page)

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Posts and Stations

ANNAPOLIS, MD.
17 July 1944

Capt. and Mrs. Graeme Bannerman and their niece, Miss Audrey McCleary, and Mrs. C. H. Justice of Norfolk spent the weekend at Carvel Hall.

Mrs. Lewis Compton, wife of the former Assistant Secretary of the Navy is visiting Mrs. Bernard L. Austin, wife of Captain Austin, USN, at her home in Wardour.

Miss Elizabeth W. King, daughter of Capt. Thomas Starr King, USN, is visiting Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Edgar H. Batcheller at Mat-tapoisett, Mass.

Mrs. M. W. Hutchinson, wife of Captain Hutchinson, USN, and her son, Lt. R. B. Hutchinson, USN, have returned to their home at Acton Place after visiting in Norfolk, Va.

Capt. A. Finley France, USN, and Mrs. France of Washington were guests at the wedding of Miss Abbie Dora Ansel, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Walter Ansel, and Ena. Carvel Hall Blair, which took place in the Naval Academy Chapel Saturday afternoon.

Mrs. Richards, wife of Capt. Alfred H. Richards, USN, who has been living in Annapolis for the past two years is leaving this week for Norfolk, Va., where Captain Richards is stationed. Miss Harriet Richards, who is visiting in Vermont will join her parents in August.

Miss Anne Gulliver, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Louis J. Gulliver, and Miss Mary Pierce, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Kenneth Pierce, will leave tomorrow for New York City to visit Miss Curtis Smith.

NORFOLK, VA.
20 July 1944

Capt. and Mrs. W. Franklin James were hosts on Saturday at a house warming given at their new home 1424 Bolling Ave., Edgewater. Hours for calling were from 5:30 to 7:30 and the guests numbered sixty. Captain James is the new executive officer at the U. S. Naval Hospital, Naval Operating Base.

Lt. and Mrs. Robert Bruce Colwell entertained Sunday evening at a buffet supper given at their cottage Virginia Beach, in honor of Miss Anne Priest and James Golladay Baker whose marriage will be an interesting social event of 29 July. The supper will be preceded by a swimming party and the guests in addition to the guest of honor, will be: Lt. and Mrs. Henry Innes Warren III, Lt. and Mrs. Alfred duPont Chandler, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Butler, Mrs. Eugene Ferree Patterson, Misses Edith Burk Waller, Ethel Tilton Hix, Rita Doggett, Barbara Vail and Lt. Robert Alsfelder and Chief Boatwain Frances Darrell, USNR.

A formal dance was given Monday night at the Commissioned Officers Club operated by the Women's Council of the Navy League. A large number of hostesses were present and music for dancing was played by a ten piece Navy orchestra. Commissioned officers of the rank of ensign and above, many of them with an officer in the Women's Reserve of the Navy or a member of the club were guests and enjoyed the dancing until 1 o'clock.

Miss Nancy Pryor Truxtun, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walke Truxtun, is to be married tomorrow to Richard Samuel Barron, USNR. The bride-elect is being honored this week at a number of lovely pre-nuptial parties, the largest given by Mrs. William N. Jeffers, Jr., and Miss Evelyn Byrd Henry at the Norfolk Yacht and Country Club when they entertained at a luncheon with covers laid for twenty guests.

Lt. Col. Berryman Green, 3rd, USA, and Mrs. Green of Alexandria, Va., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Evelyn Clower Green, to Maj. Alfred Gary Lambert, Jr., AAF, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Gary Lambert of Alexandria, formerly of Richmond.

Capt. Carl W. Porter, U. S. Navy, and Mrs. Porter, formerly of Norfolk have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mary Louise Porter to Aviation Cadet Robert M. Clementson, USNR, of Arlington.

Mr. and Mrs. George Bowdoin Hoffman, Jr., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Martha Lee Hoffman, to Ensign Harry Ellington McCoy, Jr., USNR, son of Mrs. Harry Ellington McCoy and the late Mr. McCoy of Norfolk.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. John N. Boland who have been visiting the former's parents, Capt. and Mrs. Micajah Boland at their quarters in the Naval Base have taken a house for the summer at Scarsdale, New York.

Heads War Fund Drive

President Roosevelt has approved the appointment of Maj. Gen. Philip B. Fleming as government representative for this year's National War Fund drive.

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U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.)

PROMPT information and answers to the names published on our extra-long wanted lists during the past two months have helped enormously when the Searchlight staff tried to clear as many requests as possible in a short time. The wanted list is shorter but we need assistance with these names:

Allison, Mrs. W. C., wife Lt. C. '21; Andrews, Mrs. Chas. L., wife Capt.; Bakutis, Mrs. F. E., wife Comdr. '35; Booth, Mrs. Richard H., wife Comdr. Ret.; Bowman, Mrs. Rosecoe LeRoy, wife Capt.; Brady, Mrs. Anthony R., wife Capt.; Brown, Mrs. Alfred W., widow Capt. '10; Clark, Mrs. Sherman, wife Capt.; Crasland, Mrs. Geo. N., wife Comdr. (D.C.); Chapman, Mrs. Albert E., wife Comdr. '22; Cotton, Mrs. John H., wife Lt. Comdr.; Denny, Mrs. Clifton Enyart, wife Lt. Comdr. USN Ret.; Flood, Mrs. Bruce Pepper, Comdr. USN Ret.; Griswold, Mrs. W. A., wife Comdr.; Irvine, Mrs. Donald, wife Lt. Comdr. '34; Jackson, Mrs. Robert W., wife Lt. Comdr.; Jones, Mrs. G. F., wife Capt. USMC; Lafrenz, Mrs. Walter Frederick, wife Capt. USN Ret.; Lash, Mrs. Frank, wife, Adm. (Cch); Leurs, Mrs. Leverett, wife Comdr. USN; Manahan, Mrs. Stewart Allen, wife Capt. USN; Mayberry, Mrs. Dale, wife Lt. Comdr.; Mills, Mrs. Schuyler, wife Capt. USN; Moebus, Mrs. Lucian Ansel, wife Capt. USN; McKeena, Mrs. Francis J., wife Capt. '21; McQueen, Mrs. John C., wife Capt. USN; Norman, Mrs. Robert Gentry, wife Comdr. '30; O'Donnell, Mrs. John Joseph, Jr., Capt. USN; Ramee, Mrs. John, wife Lt. Comdr.; Ralston, Mrs. Frank M., 2nd, wife Lt. USN; Skjomsby, Mrs. V. L., wife Lt. Comdr. '34; Sweetser, Mrs. Willard M., wife Comdr. '26; Taylor, Mrs. J. E., wife Lt. Comdr.; Thomson, Mrs. Thaddeus Austin, Jr., wife Capt. USN; Troxell, Mrs. Chas. E., wife Ens. USN; Wollison, Mrs. H. D., wife Capt. USN.

The Locators

(Army—Address: The Locators, P. O.
Box 537, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.)

THIS is an earnest plea from The Locators for assistance and cooperation from those Army wives whose addresses are on file at this office, as well as those whose addresses should be on file here. A current check of the files indicates that the tendency is to send in the original information at the time of the first contact with the Locators, and then dismiss the matter. Consequently much of the information available for dispersal by this office is obsolete, and of no help to those making inquiries. Please, please... once your name is in our files, make it your responsibility to send in any subsequent changes in rank or address. Thank you.

The Locators would appreciate any help you can give in locating the following officers' wives:

Mrs. Frank J. Atwood (Jean) (Col. Ord.); Mrs. David Barton (Polly) (Col. SC); Mrs. Harold MacV. Brown (Maj. Inf.); Mrs. Evan D. Cameron (Vera) (Col. SC); Mrs. Turner M. Chambliss (Col. Inf.); Mrs. A. R. Charrington (Frances) (Maj.); Mrs. Charles W. Cowles (Maj., FA); Mrs. John B. Corby, Jr. (Mary Jane) (Lt. Col., FA); Mrs. C. H. Dunning (Jean) (Maj.); Mrs. Richard E. Gaspard (Elizabeth) (Lt. AC); Mrs. N. B. Harhold (Steve) (Brig. Gen., AC); Mrs. Wm. M. Hoge (Nettie) (Brig. Gen., CE); Mrs. Snyder Peebles (Mary Lou) (Lt. Col.); Mrs. Harold C. Raymond (Athlene) (Col., FA); Mrs. Donald Max Simpson (Eleanor) (Lt. Col., Ord.); Mrs. E. L. Strohbehn (Peggy) (Col., FA); Mrs. J. S. Switzer (Lt. Col., Inf.); Mrs. Thomas P. Thurlow, Jr. (Col., deceased); Mrs. Joseph L. Tupper (Tess) (Col., Inf.); Mrs. Isaac George Walker (Col.); Mrs. R. K. Williams (Jeanne) (Lt., AC); Mrs. Walter K. Wilson (Eva) (Gen.).

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Society

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Pa., for whom Mrs. Humphreys was hostess at a luncheon last week.

Comdr. and Mrs. E. E. Hazlett have visiting them at Annapolis, Miss Katherine Teasley, daughter of Capt. W. A. Teasley, USN, and Mrs. Teasley, who is a friend of their daughter, Miss Mary E. Hazlett.

Mrs. Carl Spaatz, wife of Lt. Gen. Spaatz was guest speaker at the radio table at the Red Cross Garden Canteen last Thursday and told of her daughter Tatty's clubmobile unit in England and of those of the Red Cross which accompany the invasion forces in France. Col. C. Y. Liu, executive officer of the Chinese Air Mission, was also on the program, and spoke of the parachute "drop" bundles used by the Red Cross in the China-Burma-India theatre.

Mrs. William H. Leahy, chairman of the Red Cross Motor Corps, was hostess.

Weddings and Engagements

(Continued from Preceding Page)

riage of their daughter, Mirlam Suzanne, to George Monroe Cole, United States Army Air Forces, on Wednesday, 28 June at Saint Alban's Episcopal Church, Washington. The bride is the granddaughter of Brig. Gen. B. C. Morse.

The wedding of Miss Mary Katherine Miller, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. James Cleveland Miller, of Laurel, Miss., to 1st Lt. Archelaus L. Hamblen, Jr., USA, son of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. A. L. Hamblen, USA, took place 16 July at the First Methodist Church in Laurel, with the Rev. Roy H. Kiesler officiating.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a wedding gown of white taffeta with lace insets. Her three-quarter length veil was held in place by a Mary Stuart lace cap. She carried a bouquet of white carnations, white orchids and lilies-of-the-valley.

Miss Ruth K. Ford was maid of honor. Junior bridesmaids were her twin sisters, little Misses Martha May and Margaret Gay Miller. Lieut. Hamblen, a graduate of West Point, had as his best man, Lieut. Robert E. Platt. Ushers were Maj. Robert Tucker, Lieut. Allen M. Burdett, Jr., and Lieut. Hamlet R. Carter, Jr., all of Camp Van Dorn, Miss. Following the ceremony a reception was held at the bride's home, after which the couple left for Gulfport, Miss., for a short honeymoon.

The bride received her Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of Mississippi, where she was affiliated with the Delta Delta, Delta Sorority.

Awards and Decorations

(Continued from Page 1423)

Soldier's Medal

1st Lt. Nicholas O'Dawe, Inf.—Saving people from burning building.
Sgt. V. H. Kiltz, QMC—Saved officer from drowning in New Guinea.
Cpl. H. I. Newbrough, Inf.—Saved soldier from drowning.
Cpl. H. A. Rusch, QMC—Saved officer from drowning in New Guinea.
T5 Pete Came, CE—Heroism at New Guinea.
T5 E. J. Hildman, CE—Heroism at New Guinea.
Pfc. A. J. Karath, Jr., MD—Saved soldier from drowning.
Pfc. H. E. Steidele, Inf.—Picked up fused dynamite thus saving lives of comrades.
Pvt. W. R. Eleazar, Jr., Inf.—Attempted to save officer from drowning.
Pvt. H. J. McCants—Drove burning truck into open thus saving other vehicles.

Army and Navy Journal

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July 22, 1944

T-Sgt. J. E. Taylor,—Rescued soldier from drowning.
Pvt. J. F. Brackeen, CMP—Rescued pilot and cadet from burning plane.
Pvt. David Spencer, CMP—Rescued pilot and cadet from burning plane.
Pvt. Andy Kochen, CMP—Rescued pilot and cadet from burning plane.
Pvt. J. E. Hinde, CAC—Stopped barge from drifting to open sea.
Sgt. Freddie Hill, CE—Heroism at Suffolk, England.
Sgt. S. J. Linkiewicz, Inf.—Saved comrade from burning.
Cpl. S. W. Drew, Inf.—Saved comrade from burning.
T4 J. D. Kintner, SC—Rescued woman from drowning.
Capt. L. R. Grimes, Inf.—Heroism at Pismo Beach, Calif.
Pvt. E. H. Shoemaker, CMP—Rescued pilot and cadet from burning airplane.
Capt. H. A. Stewart, CAC—Bravery at Bonita Point, Calif.
T5 R. E. Avery, FA—Saved two men from drowning.
Sgt. Fredolm Pfeiffer, Inf.—Heroism at Camp Cable, Australia.
Pfc. Lewis Hejna, Cav.—Heroism at New Guinea.

T5 J. J. Richards, OD—Heroism at Ordnance School, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.
Cpl. E. A. Dollahan, CMP—Rescuing pilot and cadet from burning plane.
Sgt. J. P. Fitzsimmons, Cav.—Rescued one soldier and assisted in saving several others.
Sgt. Nathaniel Hocker, CAC—Rescued pilot from burning airplane.
Pfc. N. E. Langley, FA—Saved soldier from drowning.
Sgt. Erling Berg, CE—Heroism near Waton, Norfolk, Eng.
Pvt. V. V. Vanorny, FA—Caved three men from drowning.
T-Sgt. R. J. Vonderheide—Saved soldier from death on train.
Cpl. C. I. Kuntz, Jr., FA—Saved soldier from drowning.
Pfc. Alexander Bokone, Inf.—Heroism in New Guinea.

Pfc. C. F. Pickle, MD—Led group of soldiers who rescued pilot and cadet from burning plane.
S-Sgt. L. G. Engelmann, Inf.—Heroism at Camp White, Ore.
T5 Allie Avery, CAC—Rescued pilot from burning plane.
Pvt. R. H. Moore, MD—Heroism at New Guinea.
2nd Lt. J. R. C. McGowen, Inf.—Heroism at New Guinea.
T5 J. H. Duncan, CE—Heroism at Lock-erly, Hampshire, Eng.
Pfc. Gilbert C. Brunson, CAC—Heroism at Fort Barry, Calif.

Navy and Marine Corps Medal
Sic E. G. Scott, USNR—saving an Australian Aviation Pilot from drowning.

Citations
The Presidential Unit Citation has been awarded Bombing Squadron One Hundred Four, a pioneer Navy search-plane unit.
The War Department has announced the award of battle honors in the name of the President to the 40th Construction Battalion, USN, for outstanding performance of duty on Los Negros Isl.

Foreigner Decorated
The Legion of Merit has been awarded by the War Department to Col. Armando de Souza Mello Ararigbois, former Air Attache at the Brazilian Embassy, Washington, D. C., for the performance of outstanding service in connection with the training of Brazilian Air Force Cadets in the United States, thereby strengthening the relations between the Governments of Brazil and the United States.

*Posthumous Award



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OBITUARIES

EDITORIAL

THE death of Brig. Gen. Theodore Roosevelt, son of the illustrious President of 1901-09, marks the passing of an intrepid officer, whose initiative and dash made him a leader that men followed gladly and confidently into battle. To him fear was unknown, danger not worth a flickering thought. Cool under fire from guns, rockets and machine guns, he inspired his command to execute the missions assigned to it, and when they were completed he pressed forward to exploit the advantages gained. The same qualities that won for him the Distinguished Service Cross and the Distinguished Service Medal during World War I brought him the Silver Star for Gallantry in the current struggle, and further honors would have been his had he lived. It was he who led his troops in the landing in North Africa, who led them in Sicily, and who led them in the first wave of his 4th Division that struck the Normandy beaches and in reconnaissances in force. It was he who was always at the front in the battle areas in which he served, encouraging his men to deeds which are notable in this war of heroes. In his conduct, he followed the example of his great father, who was at the head of his troops in the historic charge up San Juan Hill in Cuba. The ability he demonstrated as a soldier, was in line with that he displayed in civilian public office. As Assistant Secretary of the Navy, he labored zealously to develop the efficiency of the Fleet so that it would be capable of protecting the territory and interests of the United States. As Governor of Puerto Rico, he worked intelligently and faithfully to promote the social and economic life of that island, and like qualities he employed for the benefit of the Philippines when he was Governor General of that archipelago. His defeat when he ran for the Governorship of New York but intensified his interest and activity in public affairs. Thus as a public servant in civil life and as an officer of the Army, he manifested patriotic concern for his country. Earnest, sincere, of varied interests, the soul of integrity and intensely human, he drew to him all who came in contact with him. His death from heart disease was due to his indefatigable activity, and he was a casualty of the war as surely as though he had been slain by a bullet. Secretary Stimson has announced that he had been selected to command a division, and other honors are expected to be conferred upon him posthumously. His body was interred in France, already the resting place of his brother, Quentin, killed in the first World War. In Alaska, Kermit, also beloved of those who knew him, rests. Only Archibald on duty in Australia remains as the living representative of this band of

brothers which never failed to respond to the call of country in its hour of need. Conscious of his patriotism and the gallant services he had rendered, the Army and Navy, and particularly the Veterans of World War I and those of the current war whom he commanded, convey their deep sympathy to his beloved Mother and Wife for the loss which has come to them as well as to the Nation.

As taps sounded in the darkening twilight of 13 July 1944 over Normandy, the body of Brig. Gen. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., was laid to rest in the soil of France where he had engaged in two wars. He was buried among 2,000 doughboys he loved and who gave their lives in battle in the same cause for which he wore out his heart.

Down the long aisle between rows of white crosses, the divisional band marched playing Chopin's Funeral March. Behind it at a slow step came the firing squad and color guard bearing the American and Fourth Division flags. Two chaplains wearing black stoles over their olive-drab battle dress followed. Behind them came the flag-covered coffin on an armored half-track. After the pallbearers marched Captain Quentin Roosevelt, the General's son, several generals and staff officers, an honor company composed of men from every unit in the division, and finally a group of close friends of General Roosevelt from the First Division, in which he also formerly served as assistant commander.

As the flag-draped wooden coffin was lowered, the distant rattle of machine guns and the black patches of anti-aircraft fire bursting in the faraway clouds told of the progress of the war. Then three volleys rang out under the elm trees, and bugles sounded the silvery notes of taps as the coffin came to its resting place.

Acting Secretary of War Patterson issued the following statement in Washington on the death of General Roosevelt: "I am deeply grieved to hear of the death of General Roosevelt. He was a true combat soldier, serving with distinction in the World War as well as in this war. He never spared himself. Whatever his rank, he was always with the Infantry in the lines. He died on the field of battle. The Army has lost a first-rate fighting man, and the soldiers at the front have lost a firm friend."

In a press conference in Normandy, the Secretary of War disclosed that on the night General Roosevelt died, General Eisenhower was preparing an order promoting him to command of a division.

Col. William F. Harrell, USA-Ret., died at his home near Staatsburg, New York, on 17 July, 1944.

Colonel Harrell was a cadet, USMA, for two years from 1898-1900. He enlisted in the Sixth Artillery upon leaving West Point, and was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Infantry on the 12 of June 1903. He served in the Philippines, Panama, and various stations in the United States and during World War I he commanded the 16th Infantry, 1st Division, with distinction. He was wounded twice in action and was awarded the D.S.C., D.S.M. 3 Silver Star Citations, and the Purple Heart with Oak Leaf Cluster. He retired at his own request in 1928, but returned to active duty in 1942 and was the War Department Insurance Officer for 2 years. It was largely due to his efforts and dominating personality that the War Department National Service Life Insurance Sales Program was put through.

Colonel Harrell is survived by his widow, the former Louise Gresham, whose father was a distinguished Cavalry officer, and two daughters, Isabel Gresham Harrell, who is a second lieutenant in the Army Nurse Corps now serving at the front in Italy, and Mary Louise Harrell. The widow's address is R. F. D., Staatsburg, New York.

Military services for Maj. Gen. Paul W. Newgarden, USA, were held Wednesday, 19 July, in the Fort Meyer chapel, with burial in Arlington National Cemetery.

General Newgarden, Commanding General of the 10th Armored Division, was killed 14 July, in a plane crash during a storm near Chattanooga, Tenn.

Honorary pall bearers, all classmates of General Newgarden at the United States Military Academy, were:

Brig. Gen. Gordon R. Young, USA; Col. David B. Falk, IGD; Col. W. C. Foote, CAC; Col. J. B. Gillespie, Ord.; Col. Falkner Heard, GSC; Col. H. R. W. Herwig, QMC; Col. A. B. Johnson, Ord.; Col. Otis K. Sadtler, Sig. C.; Col. W. C. Young, Ord.; Col.

W. L. Roberts, Inf.; Lt. Col. Joseph W. Viner, resigned, and Capt. Colon Eloy Alfaro.

Word has been received of the death on 12 July, of Lt. Charles F. Jewett, Army Air Corps, in an airplane accident at Bruning Air Field, Neb.

Lieutenant Jewett was the son of the late Col. Frank F. Jewett. He was born 29 Dec. 1922, and was graduated from high school in 1940. Prior to his entry into the Army, he attended the University of Florida at Gainesville for two years.

He is survived by his mother, Mrs. Clara S. Jewett, residing in Lakeland, Fla., and two brothers: Col. Richard S. Jewett, now serving in the European Theater, and Robert A. Jewett, employed in Pittsburgh, Pa., in the manufacture of troop landing ships.

Interment will be in Arlington National Cemetery, Washington, D. C.

Lt. Col. Edward E. B. Weber, Inf., commanding the 3rd Bn., 179th Infantry, was killed in action near Velletri, Italy, on Memorial Day, 30 May.

Colonel Weber was born at Camp Stotsenburg, P. I., 5 April, 1909. He was a graduate of the U. S. Military Academy, 1931 class, in which he served as a Cadet Sergeant and captain of the Rifle team during his last year. Later he served with the 19th Infantry in Hawaii 1935-1938; coincidentally the same regiment his father served with for 3 years during the Philippine campaign 1898-1902.

He was graduated from the Infantry School at Ft. Benning, Ga., in 1939. Organized the Headquarters Co. of the 6th Army Corps at Ft. Sheridan, Ill., in December, 1940. Promoted to major, Infantry, 1 Feb. 1942; he graduated from the Command and General Staff School at Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., in May, returning to the General Staff of the 6th Army Corps as Asst. G-2, at Providence R. I., and promoted to Lt. Colonel, General Staff Corps, in November, 1942, and transferred overseas with that command to Africa in January, 1943. Was in action with the 6th Corps during Salerno beach landing and up to near Cassino, Italy, and at the occupation of the Anzio beach head January, 1944, until the latter part of March, when he requested and received a battalion command.

Surviving him are his widow, Helen Camilla Bryant Weber (Tammy), the twins, Thomas (Tommy, class baby of 1934), and Tammy Helen, 9 years of age, who reside at Basket Neck Lane, Remsenburg, L. I., New York.

Also a brother, Bernhard W. A. Weber, 10232 Richmond Ave., Seattle, 77, Wash., and a sister, Vera Helen S., wife of Lt. Colonel Oren Swain, CAC, class of 1936, now with her parents during the absence of her husband for the duration.

Colonel Weber is the son of Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Weber, of 4736 N. E. Alameda, Portland, 13, Oregon.

A correspondent writes that "his service since graduation has been outstanding and of a superior record and he made the supreme sacrifice fully imbued with the tradition of the U. S. Military Academy, Duty, Honor, Country" and in his last letter to his family, dated 28 May (two days before he died) he was most happy with his command, anxious for final battles below Rome, putting his country's need before his family. He was beloved by all his friends. 'God bless him.'"

Lt. Col. Richard C. Blatt, USA, died in France on 7 June of wounds received in action on D-Day.

Col. Blatt was born in Mercer, Pa., on 23 January, 1909 son of C. Leon Blatt and the late Leota McKelvey Blatt. He attended Grove City College, Grove City, Pa., before entering the United States Military Academy at West Point, from which he was graduated with the class of 1933.

His first post was with the 28th Infantry at Fort Niagara, N. Y. There he met and married Miss Virginia Borrowas of Niagara Falls, N. Y., in July 1936. He served successfully with the 33rd Infantry, Fort Clayton, C. Z.; 11th Infantry, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; 5th Division, Fort Custer, Michigan; 79th Division, Camp Pickett, Virginia; and joined the 29th Division at A. P. Hill Military Reservation, Virginia in June 1942. He has been serving in England since October 1942 as an Infantry Battalion commander.

Col. Blatt was a graduate of the Infantry School Regular Course Fort Benning 1938-39 and the 3rd Course for Officers of New Divisions at Fort Leavenworth May 1942.

He is survived by his widow who lives at 3051 Idaho Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C., his father of Mercer, Pa. and one brother, Pvt. William R. Blatt of the Army Medical Corps.

Gen. Danielson Injured

Maj. Gen. C. H. Danielson, commanding general, 7th Service Command, suffered a broken collarbone when his plane was damaged in landing at Spearfish, S. Dak., 15 July. His pilot and aide, Capt. Denmark E. Talbert, Jr., was cut about the head.

Care of Batteries

Winning a race may depend on getting off to a good start. So may winning a battle! For winning a battle depends a lot on having the right equipment in the right place at the right time. That's why maintenance of batteries is so important, and, as critical items, they must be conserved as much as possible.

Battery care isn't particularly hard work—it's mostly a matter of faithful checking for (1) cleanliness and (2) proper amount and condition of the electrolyte. A simple program of battery care involves the following steps.

First of all, the operator of a vehicle should learn that the practice of running down a battery with the starter when the motor won't "catch" is sure-fire ruin of the battery. If the motor won't start promptly there is something wrong, and the source of the trouble should be located and corrected before further starting attempts are made. The starter should never be engaged for more than 30 seconds at a time.

Keeping the battery clean is especially important due to the fact that fumes from the electrolyte cause rapid corrosion. This is a pretty steady process, too, inasmuch as the fumes are always there, and a certain amount will escape through the filler cap vent holes at all times. The carrier, as well as the battery itself, must be kept free from dirt and corrosion and corroded terminal connections should be cleaned and then protected with a fresh, thin coat of grease.

The cleaning process naturally involves checking of cables, vent caps, terminal bolts and battery mountings to be sure they are secure. Any tightening should be done carefully to prevent damage to the battery case. Leaks should be watched for and corrected. All of these services should be performed at least once a week—sometimes oftener, under certain operating conditions.

Another check that should be made at least once a week is the hydrometer check of the electrolyte, which indicates whether the battery is properly charged. Also, wide variations in hydrometer readings of different cells indicate trouble, such as short circuits through separators, leakage of electrolyte through partitions between cells, worn out plates in one or more cells, or badly contaminated electrolyte.

In servicing the battery, distilled water is best, though water pure enough to drink will be found satisfactory. Acid should never be added except when the electrolyte has leaked or spilled out or when the battery has been over-flushed. Adding of acid to raise the specific gravity does not increase the battery charge, and it does shorten the life of the battery.

Naturally, the man who knows how batteries are constructed and how they work will be far better equipped to take care of them. So it's a good idea to be acquainted with the relatively new War Department Technical Bulletin, TB ORD 67, on storage batteries. This bulletin is easy reading, and it tells how batteries are constructed, how they work and how they are maintained. It also gives instructions on battery care under both hot and cold weather conditions. Its use, in conjunction with the instructions given in technical manuals for specific vehicles, will enable responsible personnel to do their part in conservation and maintenance of batteries. It will help them and their fellow fighters to "get off to a good start."

New Command for Gen. Burgin

Lt. Gen. Robert C. Richardson, Jr., commander of Army Forces in the Central Pacific Area, has announced establishment of a subdivision base command under Maj. Gen. Henry T. Burgin. The command is charged with defense of the Hawaiian Islands, the Islands of Christmas and Fanning in the Line Group, and Canton in the Phoenix group.

That unit will maintain supply of tactical units and be responsible for logistical support of tactical troops in the area. This distribution of responsibility will permit Gen. Richardson, the commanding general to concentrate on offensive action.

Maintenance is a war job—your war job. So make it easier for yourself. Remember that Preventive Maintenance is the easiest maintenance.

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BOLING—Born at the Mobile Infirmary, Mobile, Ala., 8 July 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. Harry Steele Boling, USNR, a daughter, Cheryl Ann.

CONNOR—Born at Hamilton, Ohio, 8 July 1944, to Capt. and Mrs. Paul D. Connor, a son, Paul Connor, III, grandson of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Paul D. Connor, USA, and of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Schneider.

DAUM—Born at Orange Memorial Hospital, Orange, N. J., 9 July 1944, to Capt. and Mrs. L. Charles Daum, Jr., AUS, a daughter, Marian Adelaide.

DUGAN—Born at the Hospital for the Women of Maryland, 8 July 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. Hammond J. Dugan, Jr., MC, USA, a daughter.

FELLMAN—Born in Clarksville Hospital, Clarksville, Tenn., 3 July 1944, to Capt. and Mrs. Leon Fellman, DC, of Camp Campbell, Ky., twins, a boy and girl.

HAMMETT—Born at Home Private Hospital, Old Town, Me., 21 June 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. Walter M. H. Hammett, AUS, a son, William Howard.

KROMER—Born at Grant Hospital, Columbus, Ohio, 28 June 1944, to Col. and Mrs. Philip F. Kromer, Jr., a son, Robert Andrew, Col. Kromer, CE, is now stationed in India.

LAMBERT—Born at Station Hospital, Fort Knox, Ky., 20 June 1944, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. Joseph I. Lambert, USA, a daughter, Nancy Cirwan Lambert.

LONGINO—Born in St. Vincent's Hospital, Jacksonville, Fla., 13 July 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. James C. Longino, Jr., a daughter, Helen Elizabeth, granddaughter of Col. and Mrs. James C. Longino, USA, of Washington, D. C.

MACKLIN—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 14 July 1944, to Col. and Mrs. Raleigh Macklin, AAF, a son.

MANSFIELD—Born in Murfreesboro, Tenn., 13 July 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. Richard Miller Mansfield, AAF, a son, Richard Miller Mansfield, Jr.

MARQUISS—Born at Mountinside Hospital, Montclair, N. Y., 8 July 1944, to CPO and Mrs. Charles W. Marquiss, USNR, a daughter, Edith Margaret.

MCBRIDE—Born in Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 14 July 1944, to Maj. and Mrs. James E. McBride, Ord., a son.

MCGUINNEY—Born in Towson, Md., 6 July 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. Russell H. McGuinney, a son, Lt. McGuinney is on duty at Tulsa, Okla.

McKNIGHT—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 14 July 1944, to Maj. and Mrs. Maxwell S. McKnight, CMP, a daughter.

MERRITT—Born at Naval Academy Hospital, Annapolis, Md., 17 June 1944, to Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Robert G. Merritt, USN, a daughter, Carol Anne.

NEILL—Born at Vassar Brothers' Hospital, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 11 July 1944, to Capt. and Mrs. William Donald Neill, a son, William Davison. Capt. Neill is overseas.

O'GRADY—Born at Ithaca, N. Y., 16 July 1944, to the Rev. and Mrs. G. B. O'Grady, Jr., a son, Gerald Burnett O'Grady, III, grandson of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. G. Nichols of Cambridge, Mass., and of Col. and Mrs. G. B. O'Grady, USA. The Reverend Mr. O'Grady is Episcopal Chaplain at Cornell University and Asst. Rector of St. John's Church, Ithaca, N. Y.

ORB—Born at Ross General Hospital, Los Angeles, Calif., 3 July 1944, to Mr. and Mrs. James A. Orr, a daughter, Nance Louise. Mrs. Orr was Miss Jane Crosby, the daughter of Mr. Herbert B. Crosby and the late Maj. General Crosby, USA.

PATTERSON—Born at Nassau Hospital, Nassau, Long Island, N. Y., 11 July 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. Stephen Joseph Patterson, USNR, a son, Stephen Joseph.

PAUL—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 14 July 1944, to Col. and Mrs. Lemuel R. Paul, USA, a daughter.

PIERSON—Born at Doctors Hospital, New York, N. Y., 11 July 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. Walter Pierson, Jr., a daughter, Dorothy Ann Scott Pierson.

PLAGE—Born at Emory Hospital, Atlanta, Ga., 8 July 1944, to Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Henry Lee Plage, Jr., a son, Henry Lee Plage.

QUARLES—Born at Georgia Baptist Hospital, Atlanta, Ga., 9 July 1944, to Maj. and Mrs. Hugh L. Quarles, Jr., a son, Hugh Latimer Quarles, III. Mrs. Quarles is the former Miss Kathryn Carroll, daughter of Mr. W. C. Carroll. Maj. Quarles is on duty with Headquarters, Fourth Service Command, Atlanta.

RANDOLPH—Born in LeRoy Sanitarium, New York City, 14 July 1944, to Capt. and Mrs. Houghton Fitz Randolph, AUS, a son, Christopher.

ROTHSCHILD—Born at Richardson House, Mass., 30 June 1944, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. Jacques H. Rothschild, CWS, USA, a daughter, Susan.

Births • Marriages • Deaths

(No charge for service announcements. Please notify promptly.)

RYERSON—Born in Watertown, N. Y., 8 July 1944, to Capt. and Mrs. William Ryerson, 3rd, a daughter, Gail Ryerson. Capt. Ryerson is serving at Camp Gordon, Ga.

SMITH—Born at Shadyside Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pa., 11 July 1944, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Stewart Woodruff Smith, AUS, a son. Lt. Smith is now on duty in the Pacific area.

STORMS—Born in Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 13 July 1944, to Capt. and Mrs. Louie W. Storms, Jr., Cav., a son.

TARTT—Born at Memorial Hospital, Charlotte, N. C., 13 July 1944, to Capt. and Mrs. Jo C. Tartt, a son, Onnes Thornton, grandson of Mrs. T. M. Tartt of Livingston Ala., and of Mr. and Mrs. Innes Thornton, Thornhill, Ala. Capt. Tartt is with the Procurement Division of the Charlotte Quartermaster Department.

THURBER—Born in Harkness Pavilion, Columbia-Presbyterian Hospital, New York City, 11 July 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. Francis Beattie Thurber, 3rd, a son, who will be named for his father. Lt. Thurber is serving with the Army overseas. The child is a grandson of Vice Admiral and Mrs. Thomas T. Craven, USN, Ret.

TILGHMAN—Born at Norfolk General Hospital, Norfolk, Va., 14 July 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. Henry Granville Tilghman, USNR, a daughter, Anne Arrington.

TURNER—Born recently at the Hospital for the Women of Maryland, Baltimore, Md., to Capt. and Mrs. Horatio W. Turner, 3rd, AAF, a daughter.

VAN DEREN—Born in the Greenwich Hospital, Greenwich, Conn., 9 July 1944, to Maj. and Mrs. John Franklin Van Deren, AAF, a daughter, Nancy.

WEIGLE—Born in New Haven, Conn., 3 July 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. Richard Weigle, AUS, a daughter, Mary Martha.

WOOLFORD—Born 4 July 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. Mason H. Woolford, Jr., a daughter, Judith Anne. Lt. Woolford, Chemical Warfare Service, is overseas.

Married

ALEXANDER-CAIN—Married in Sulphur Springs, Texas, 27 June 1944, Miss Marie Cain to Lt. Col. Urey Woodson Alexander, FA, USA.

BETHUNE-BURNEY—Married at Page Memorial Methodist Church, Aberdeen, N. C., 24 June 1944, Miss Margaret Burney, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Burney of Aberdeen, to Lt. Alex V. Bethune, son of Mr. and Mrs. Bethune of Atlanta, Ga. After a brief honeymoon in New York, Lt. and Mrs. Bethune will be at home in Charlotte, N. C., where Lt. Bethune has been assigned to the Charlotte Quartermaster Depot.

BROWN-KNOX—Married in the First Methodist Church, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa., 15 July 1944, Miss Patricia Alden Knox to 2nd Lt. Maxwell McKen Brown, AUS.

BUNCE-CLARK—Married in the garden of her home at Caumsett, N. Y., 10 July 1944, Miss Muriel Brent Clark to Lt. Lawrence W. Bunce, USNR.

CALLAHAN-SANDERSON—Married in Trinity Church, Santa Barbara, Calif., recently, Miss Doris Sanderson, daughter of Col. and Mrs. L. H. M. Sanderson, USMC, to 1st Lt. John Callahan, USMCR.

CASE-KELLY—Married in Appleton Chapel of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., 15 July 1944, Miss Margaret Kelly to Ens. George Battle Case, USNR.

COGGINS-ANDERSON—Married at the Chapel, US Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., 25 June 1944, Miss Kathleen Lowell Anderson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Randolph Anderson, to Capt. Thomas M. Coggins, USMC, son of Mr. and Mrs. Steven Franklin Coggins of St. Marks, Fla. Capt. Coggins is a graduate of the Naval Academy, class of 1942.

COLE-MORSE—Married in St. Alban's Episcopal Church, Washington, D. C., 28 June 1944, Miss Miriam Suzanne Morse, granddaughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. B. C. Morse, USA, to Pfc. George Monroe Cole, AAF.

COLE-WEST—Married at Camp Forrest, Tenn., 14 July 1944, Miss Helen Ronald West to Capt. Francis Kedwick Cole, AUS, son of Maj. Gen. and Mrs. William E. Cole, USA.

CROW-BENSON—Married at Camp Howz, Gainesville, Texas, 6 July 1944, Miss Jean Marcella Benson to Lt. John Y. Crow, USA. Lt. Crow is on duty at Camp Howz.

CUSTER-ESTABROOK—Married in the rectory of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Thomas the Apostle, 18 July 1944, Miss Virginia Mary Estabrook to Lt. Merton Davis Custer, AUS.

DAUBIN-SPOONER—Married in Chevy Chase Presbyterian Church, Chevy Chase, Md., 9 July 1944, Miss Barbara Jean Spooner to Ens. Scott Crittenden Daubin, USN, son of Rear Adm. and Mrs. F. A. Daubin, USN.

DOURIF-BRADFORD—Married in the chapel, US Naval Base, Pensacola, Fla., 27 June 1944, Miss Joan Felton Bradford to Ens. Jean Henri Dourif, USNR.

DOWNES-YOCUM—Married in the garden of her parents' home, Riverside, Conn., 15 July 1944, Miss Barbara Jean Yocum to Lt. Harry Plum Downs, Jr., USMCR.

DRURY-BAYLY—Married in Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, Cambridge, Md., 15 June 1944, Miss Carolyn Shepherd Bayly to Lt. Philip Morgan Drury, of Chevy Chase, Md.

FARRELL-FITZGERALD—Married in the Catholic Chapel, Camp Beale, Calif., 7 July 1944, Miss Irene Helen Fitzgerald of Rockville Center, Long Is., N. Y., to Capt. Thomas Francis Farrell, of Great Neck, Long Island, N. Y.

FELDESMAN-ABRAMSON—Married in New York, N. Y., 16 July 1944, Miss Lucille Edith Abramson to Lt. Walter Feldesman, AUS.

FOLD-SCHIELE—Married recently in the Naval Academy Chapel, Annapolis, Md., Miss Mildred Louise Schiele to Lt. Bernard Gregory Fold, USNR.

GARMAN-PFEIFFER—Married recently in St. John's Methodist Church, Baltimore, Md., Miss Margaret V. Pfeiffer to Lt. G. Frederic P. Garman, of Pilgrim Road, Baltimore.

GERHARD-MCBRIDE—Married at Mount Vernon Place M. E. Church, Baltimore, Md., 7 July 1944, Miss Carol Cathryn McBride, daughter of Col. and Mrs. L. M. McBride, USA, Ret., to Lt. James Cruden Gerhard, USA (MA 1944) son of Col. and Mrs. F. W. Gerhard, USA.

GILMORE-MCINTOSH—Married in the Naval Academy Chapel, Annapolis, Md., 15 July 1944, Miss Margaret Nell McIntosh, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Howard Douglas McIntosh, USN, to Ens. Allen Johnston Gilmore, USN, son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Gilmore, of Greenwich, Conn.

GORDON-SILBERBERG—Married in New York City, 9 July 1944, Miss Jean Helen Silberberg to Lt. Leo Allenby Gordon, USNR.

GROSHON-PARAVATI—Married in St. Joseph's Church, Washington, D. C., 16 July 1944, Miss Catherine Louise Paravati to M.T. Sgt. Eugene A. Groshon, USMC.

HAMBLIN-MILLER—Married in the First Methodist Church, Laurel, Miss., 16 July 1944, Miss Mary Katherine Miller, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. James Cleveland Miller, to 1st Lt. Archelaus L. Hamblin, Jr., USA, son of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Hamblin, USA.

HAUGH-INGALLS—Married in St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Hot Springs, Va., 15 July 1944, Miss Mary H. Ingalls to Lt. Calvin James Haugh, AUS.

HECKENKAMP-CAMPBELL—Married in the chapel at Fort Myer, Va., 12 July 1944, Miss Mary A. Campbell to Lt. William B. Heckenkamp, who had graduated that morning from Officers' Candidate School at Fort Belvoir, Va.

HEESCHEN-LEWIS—Married in an Anglo-Saxon chapel, in Italy, 23 June 1944, Lt. Marie E. Lewis, ANC, to Lt. Carl F. Heesch, MC, AUS.

HOLTZAPPLE-SHEARS—Married in Forest Lawn Memorial Park, Glendale, Calif., 5 July 1944, Col. Margaret J. Shears, USMCR, to MTSgt. Lee E. Holtzapple, USMC.

HOPKINS-WHITE—Married in St. Paul's Chapel, Columbia University, New York City, 12 July 1944, 2nd Lt. Rose Margaret White, ANC, to Mr. Abner C. Hopkins, Jr., of New York.

HORTON-BRODERICK—Married in St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church, Washington, D. C., 15 July 1944, Miss Wanda Broderick to Lt. Robert E. Horton, USMCR.

JONES-WASHBURN—Married in Ithaca, N. Y., 16 June 1944, Miss Janis Washburn to Lt. Lyman Morgan Jones, III, USA.

KLEINKNECHT-SWEENEY—Married in St. Anastasia's Church, Teaneck, N. J., 6 July 1944, Miss Dorothy Anne Sweeney to Lt. Robert Charles Kleinknecht, USMCR.

KOHLMEYER-FLETCHER—Married in the Naval Chapel, US Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla., 13 July 1944, Miss Altamae Fletcher, until recently a member of the Navy Nurse Corps, to Lt. (jg) Lawrence William Kohlmeier, USNR.

MacNEILL-BECKWITH—Married at Bristol Highlands, R. I., 14 July 1944, Miss Dorothy Joan Beckwith, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Irving G. Beckwith, USMCR, to Ens. Steward Tilton MacNeill, Jr., USNR.

MAINZER-DAVIS—Married in the First Baptist Church, Norfolk, Va., 8 July 1944, Miss Marian Evelyn Davis to Lt. Kenneth Charles Mainzer, USNR.

McSHANE-SELMANIE—Married in St. Pius Church, Providence, R. I., 15 July 1944, 2nd Lt. Grace Selmanie, ANC, to Maj. James Edward McShane, AUS.

MILLER-LOWE—Married in the Episcopal Church of St. James the Less, Scarsdale, N.

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Y., 15 July 1944, Miss Kathryn Elizabeth Lowe to Ens. Valentine J. Miller, USNR.

MOLINA-GRUBB—Married in the Church of the Good Shepherd, Corpus Christi, Texas, 14 July 1944, Pfc. Margaret Shippen Grubb, USNR, to Ens. F. Edward Molina, USNR.

MONTGOMERY-HICKS—Married in St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, Greenwich, Conn., 15 July 1944, Miss Marjorie Rose Hicks to Lt. Robert Starling Montgomery, Jr., USNR.

MUNSON-SPAMER—Married in Christ Church, Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, N. Y., 12 July 1944, Miss Evelyn Elsie Spamer to Lt. Comdr. William Harvey Munson, Jr., USNR.

MURRAY-O'BRIEN—Married in the Church of St. Elizabeth, New York City, 15 July 1944, Miss Mary Gertrude O'Brien to Lt. (jg) Leroy M. Murray, USNR.

NEVINS-CLEVERING—Married in the chapel of the US Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., 17 July 1944, Miss Ruth Clevering of Perth Amboy, N. J., to Comdr. Joseph H. Nevins, Jr., USN, Comdr. and Mrs. Nevins will reside in Washington, D. C., where Comdr. Nevins has been ordered to duty in the Bureau of Personnel, Navy Department.

O'CONNOR-GRAHAM—Married in St. Francis de Sales Church, Belle Harbor, Long Island, N. Y., 8 July 1944, Miss Dorothy Marie Graham to Lt. Joseph L. O'Connor, AAF, of San Angelo, Texas.

PALAND-SNELL—Married in the Bishop's residence at St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York City, 18 July 1944, Miss Joan Elaine Snell to Lt. (jg) Richard W. Paland, USNR, recently returned from duty in the Pacific area.

PARSONS-LEDGER—Married in Rockford, Ill., 17 July 1944, Miss Harriet Norva Ledger to 1st Lt. Carl Taylor Parsons, AUS.

ROEHL-FOWKES—Married recently in the Christian Church, Mt. Rainier, Md., Miss Lura Fowkes to Ens. Charles A. Roehl, Jr., USNR.

ROSSNER-BUCHBINDER—Married in Seabright, N. J., 16 July 1944, Miss Rose-Helen Buchbinder to Capt. Paul David Rossner, DC, AUS.

SAYBOLT-HOLLIDAY—Married in St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Laguna, Calif., 9 July 1944, Miss Marguerita Cynthia Holliday, to M. Sgt. James Joffe Saybolt, USMC.

SCHEMP-CALDWELL—Married in Greenwich, Conn., 15 July 1944, Miss Joan Hope Caldwell to Lt. (jg) Edward McDowell Schemp, USNR, just returned from the South Pacific Area.

SCHMIDT-HANKINS—Married in Harbison Memorial Church, Louisville, Ky., 27 June 1944, Miss Nellie Lovelace Hankins to Lt. Louis Woodbury Schmidt, USNR.

SPRAGGON-PIMM—Married in the Wee Kirk o' the Heather, Glendale, Calif., 1 July 1944, Ens. Rhoda Pimm, USCGR, to Mr. William Leslie Spraggon of Los Angeles, Calif.

STAFFORD-CRAIG—Married in the Memorial Chapel, Army Medical Center, Washington, D. C., 12 July 1944, Miss Dorothy Durham Craig to Ens. Philip Wendell Stafford, USNR.

STEVENSON-CASEY—Married at Trinity Methodist Church, Tallahassee, Fla., 29 June 1944, Miss Jacqueline Casey to Lt. Joseph Garrick Stevenson, USA.

STINCHFIELD-D-GRAY—Married in Christ Episcopal Church, Manhasset, Long Island, N. Y., 16 July 1944, Miss Marguerite Lawrence Gray to Lt. (jg) Robert Whitney Stinchfield, USNR.

TAYLOR-MacCOLL—Married in St. Martin's Episcopal Church, Providence, R. I., 14 July 1944, Miss Janet Robertson MacColl to 2nd Lt. Alden Myratt Taylor, AAF.

THOMPSON-THOMAS—Married in Christ Episcopal Church, Rochester, N. Y., 15 July 1944, Miss Isabel Winn Thomas to Lt. Ross Wickham Thompson, USNR.

TYLER-POTTERFIELD—Married in the post chapel at Camp Robinson, Ark., 1 July 1944, Miss Betty Sue Potterfield to Lt. William E. Tyler, III, USA.

ULK-COLLINS—Married in Garden City, Long Island, N. Y., 11 July 1944, Miss Ann Valerie Collins to Capt. Frank J. Ulk, Jr., AUS, stationed at Camp Davis, N. C.

ULRICH-IRVINE—Married at St. Luke's Church, San Francisco, Calif., 15 June 1944, Miss Jane Fyee Irvine, daughter of Capt. Robert L. Irvine, USN, Ret., to Lt. Barry Wells Ulrich, FA, Ret. The bride is the sister of Lt. Comdr. Robert K. Irvine, USN, and of Lt. Col. George W. Irvine, AUS, now on duty in France.

WAGNER-SEARCE—Married in the First Presbyterian Church, Portsmouth, Va., 19 June 1944, Miss Evelyn Searce to Ens. Harold Lee Wagner, USNR.

WINGATE-PORTER—Married in St. Andrew's Church, Lismore, New South Wales, Australia, 10 June 1944, Miss Bonnie V. Porter, WAAAF, to T.Sgt. Markham F. Wingate, USA.

(Continued on Next Page)

Births, Marriages, Deaths (Continued from Preceding Page)

YOUNG-CRITTENDEN — Married in the Church of the Transfiguration, Freeport, Long Island, N. Y., 17 July 1944, Miss Jane Ann Crittenden to Lt. Ora W. Young, Jr., AAF, son of Lt. Col. Ora W. Young, AAF, of Mitchell Field, Long Island, N. Y.

ZASLOVE-BUTLER — Married in the Church of the Holy Communion, New York, N. Y., 15 July 1944, Miss Norma Jean Butler, of Park River, Minn., to Ens. Herbert Zaslove, USNR, of Hollywood, Calif.

ZOUCK-SYMLINGTON — Married in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Redeemer, Baltimore, Md., 15 July 1944, Miss Katharine Symington to Capt. Peter George Zouck of Baltimore, Md.

Died

ACHTERBERG — Killed in airplane crash near Stewart Field, N. Y., 12 July 1944, Lt. Robert W. Achterberg, AAF, of St. Joseph, Mich.

BLATT — Died in France 7 June 1944, of wounds received in action on 6 June, Lt. Col. Richard C. Blatt, USA, (USMA 1933). Survived by his widow of Washington, D. C., his father and one brother.

BROWN — Killed in airplane crash near Kingsville, Texas, 15 July 1944, Capt. Walter Brown, Jr., USMC. Survived by his parents.

BURGESS — Killed in action 2 July 1944, 1st Lt. Julian Howard Burgess, Jr., AAF, of Garden City, Long Is., N. Y. Survived by his parents and a sister, Miss Caroline Barton Burgess, a Red Cross Nurse on duty at the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

CAMERON — Died in Chicago, Ill., 20 June 1944, Col. E. D. Cameron, USA, on active duty with Sixth Service Command. Survived by his widow and two children of San Francisco, Calif., and by his mother, a sister and three brothers.

CARTER — Killed in action over Germany, 10 May 1944, Lt. Lewis T. Carter, AAF, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis T. Carter of Washington, D. C.

CROSSLEY — Killed in airplane crash on a farm at Fishkill, N. Y., 12 July 1944, 1st Lt. Edmund Crossley, AAF, of South Weymouth, Mass.

DEXTER — Killed in airplane crash near Chattanooga, Tenn., Col. Henry V. Dexter, USA, member of the 13th Armored Division stationed at Camp Bowie, Texas.

DUNNINGTON — Died at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 13 July 1944, Mrs. Gertrude Dunnington, wife of Maj. Frank Dunnington, USA, now on leave after service overseas. Besides her husband, she is survived by a son, Lt. Donald W. Dunnington, AAF and two daughters, and a sister.

GOLDMAN — Killed recently in a bombing mission over Germany, Lt. Charles G. Goldman, Jr., AAF, survived by his widow, his parents and his grandmother.

GREGG — Died in the Philippine Islands, presumptive date 8 May 1944, Lt. Col. Kirtley J. Gregg, AC, USA. Survived by his widow, two children, Lynn and K. J. Jr., who are now residing at 611 Fulton Ave., San Antonio, 1, Texas.

HANSON — Killed in airplane crash near Stewart Field, N. Y., 12 July 1944, Cadet Vernon E. Hanson, USMA, of Gothenburg, Neb.

HARBELL — Died at his home "Waldmair," Staatsburg, N. Y., Col. William F. Harbell, USA, Ret. Survived by his widow, two daughters and three sisters.

HUTCHINS — Died at her home in Litchfield, Conn., Mrs. Susan P. Lillie Hutchins, sister of the late Rear Adm. Abraham B. H. Lillie, USN.

IRVING — Killed in action over France, 27 May 1944, 2nd Lt. Charles Edward Irving, AAF. Survived by his mother and a sister.

JEWETT — Killed in airplane accident at Bruning Air Field, Neb., 12 July 1944, Lt. Charles F. Jewett, AAF, son of Mrs. Clara S. Jewett and the late Col. Frank F. Jewett, USA, and brother of Col. Richard S. Jewett, now serving in the European theater of war.

KING — Died suddenly in the Veterans' Hospital, Rutland, Mass., 14 July 1944, Lt. Comdr. William F. King, USNR.

LATIMER — Killed over Czechoslovakia, 17 June 1944, T.Sgt. Philip A. Latimer, AAF, of Washington, D. C.

LAWRENCE — Killed in airplane crash, 14 July 1944, while enroute from Fort Knox,

Ky., to Augusta, Ga., Col. Renn Lawrence, USA.

LOCKETT — Killed in airplane crash, 14 July 1944, while enroute from Fort Knox, Ky., to Augusta, Ga., 2nd Lt. J. R. Lockett, AAF, of Granada, Miss.

MATHEWS — Killed in action in France, 14 June 1944, Lt. Col. James J. Mathews, USA (MA 1929). Survived by his widow, two daughters, his parents and a brother.

MCCOOK — Died at St. Augustine, Fla., 11 July 1944, Mrs. Mary McKenna McCook, widow of Maj. Gen. Edward Moody McCook, USA, and mother of Mrs. Victoria McCook Bauskett, wife of Lt. Col. William T. Bauskett, Jr., USA-Ret.

McKITTRICK — Died at New York Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., 12 June 1944, Mrs. Claudia Old McKittrick, wife of Captain H. V. McKittrick, USN, Captain of the Yard. Survived by her husband, her mother, Mrs. Jonathan W. Old, a sister, Mrs. John Barleone, wife of Captain Barleone, USN, two brothers, Capt. Francis P. Old, USN, and Mr. Jonathan Old.

MOHR — Died on 12 July 1944, while on duty at Green's Reef lighthouse off South Norwalk in Long Island Sound, Lt. (jg) Franz J. Mohr, USCG. Survived by his widow, three children and a sister.

NEUBOLD — Killed in bomber crash near Saaver's Summit, Calif., 14 July 1944, Lt. William Charles Neubold, AAF, of Washington, D. C. Survived by his widow, Mrs. Mary Henshall Neubold, by his parents and two brothers.

NEWGARDEN — Killed in airplane crash 14 July 1944, while enroute from Fort Knox, Ky., to Augusta, Ga., Maj. Gen. Paul W. Newgarden, USA, commander of the Tenth Armored Division.

PADDOCK — Died at her home, Bonnie Brae Farm, Newburgh, N. Y., 13 July 1944, Mrs. Katherine Rains Paddock, widow of Col. George H. Paddock, USA, and daughter of the late General Gabriel Rains, inventor of the torpedo. Survived by one daughter and two granddaughters.

PARK — Killed in action in the Pacific Area, Lt. Houston S. Park, Jr., USMC. Survived by his widow, his parents of Tuscaloosa, Ala., a son, Houston Park, 3rd, and two sisters.

PRENTISS — Died suddenly in Washington, D. C., 13 July 1944, Mrs. Julia Watkins Prentiss, mother of Col. L. W. Prentiss, USA.

QUIGG — Killed in action in the Pacific area, Lt. Byard G. Quigg, USMC, of Rome, Ga.

RANEY — Killed in action in Italy, 3 June 1944, Lt. John S. Raney, AUS. Survived by his parents, two sisters and two brothers.

REMKE — Killed in airplane collision near Bruning, Neb., 12 July 1944, 2nd Lt. Frank A. Remke, Jr., AAF, of Houston, Texas.

SCHMIDT — Killed in airplane collision near Bruning, Neb., 12 July 1944, 2nd Lt. Jack C. Schmidt, AAF, of Blue Lake, Calif.

SHEEHY — Killed in action in France, 25 June 1944, Col. John W. Sheehy, 357th Inf., USA.

SILVERSTEIN — Killed in airplane collision near Bruning, Neb., 12 July 1944, 2nd Lt. Joseph Silverstein, AAF, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

STEVENS — Died in Wellesley Hills, Mass., 11 July 1944, Mrs. Benjamin F. Stevens, mother of Mrs. Edward D. Powers, grandmother of Mrs. Norman B. Simmonds and of Sgt. Edward S. Powers, USA.

STRICKLAND — Killed in airplane collision near Bruning, Neb., 12 July 1944, T. Sgt. Charles L. Strickland, AAF, of Mart, Texas.

THORNTON — Killed in action over France, 20 March 1944, Lt. Rowland G. Thornton, Jr., AAF, of Washington, D. C. Survived by a 2 year old son, a sister and a brother.

THRUN — Killed in airplane crash on a farm at Fishkill, N. Y., 12 July 1944, Cadet Donald Martin Thrun, USMA, of Arlington, Va.

WEBER — Killed in action in Italy, 30 May 1944, Lt. Col. Edward E. B. Weber, Inf., USA, (USMA 1934). Survived by his widow and twins, aged nine years, a brother and a sister, wife of Lt. Col. Oren Swain, CAC, USA.

WEST — Died at US Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., 11 July 1944, Capt. Clyde Gray West, USN. Survived by his widow, Mrs. Maude D. West of 1405 Tronville Ave., Norfolk, Va.

WILSON — Died suddenly at his home in Santa Fe, N. Mex., 11 July 1944, Lt. Col. Robert J. Wilson, MC, USA, public relations and executive officer at Bruns Army General Hospital.

Voting for Naval Personnel

The Navy Department has announced to all commands outside the United States that an animated film "Voting Procedure for Armed Forces Personnel" is available. Instructions directed that the film be shown between 10 August and 1 October.

U. S. War Roundup BY THE ACTING SECRETARY OF WAR

The last two days have brought a new stage in the Normandy battle. The first phase of the Normandy warfare was the successful landing on the beaches and the prevention of effective enemy counterattack by means of our air action and also our sea power. Air power and sea power also serve as a constant threat of landings elsewhere.

The second step was the capture and liberation of Cherbourg. Now comes the cracking of the pivotal German defenses at Caen.

During the last week the American right flank of the Allied force moved forward on Lessay, Periers and St. Lo, and in heavy fighting captured St. Lo. This occupied the attention of a good part of the Germans and operated to assist the attack about to develop at Caen.

Meanwhile, the British attacks southwest of Caen in the Noyers and Evrecy area were a diversion which concealed the heavy British concentration just east of Caen. Obvious in all this were the careful methodical preparations of Generals Eisenhower and Montgomery and their habitual emphasis on building up a great strength, certain to reach its objective when combined with surprise and tactical skill.

On Tuesday morning, as you know, the greatest air blow since D-Day was struck at the enemy near Caen. Allied planes in over 6,000 sorties dropped 7,000 tons of bombs. All types of planes took part, including heavy bombers. They both supplemented and took the place, in part, of artillery fire, and they ranged beyond to wreck communications and secondary defenses and enemy concentrations in the battle area.

Then came the British and Canadian ground attack northeast of the city and across the Orne, driving both eastward and southward on the far side of the river.

Now Allied troops have reached both Vimont and Troarn, each eight miles from Caen. While the news in this area is good, it may be well to remember that the Germans have had in action not much more than a third of the divisions which they have in the Lowlands and all France.

German industry is not having any immunity from strategic bombing. While our heavy bombers, as part of the military team, contributed tactically to the advance of the ground forces in Normandy, their outstanding mission, already so well performed, will continue to be carried out.

In Italy, the Allied troops have driven the Nazis from their outer defenses and are beginning to press against the Gothic Line in the Pisa area. On the West coast, Leghorn has fallen to American troops. Although facilities are wrecked, this gives us another excellent port right at the scene of activities which lie ahead. Likewise on the Adriatic coast, Polish troops have captured the port of Ancona which the Germans had vigorously defended.

In the center, British troops, having taken Arezzo, have surged well beyond to establish themselves in force north of the Arno River.

The German forces in Italy are hard pressed for men. In the advance toward Leghorn and the Arno, three German divisions which were the latest to arrive at the front had to be withdrawn from the line owing to heavy losses. The Germans have 28 divisions in Italy, but such are their losses and their lack of immediate replacements that these are equivalent to not much more than 14 divisions. However, their supply lines are now shortened, and they will have the advantage of mountain positions in the Apennines which cut across the Italian peninsula in the area which the present fighting closely approaches.

American casualties of the 5th Army from the original landings on the Italian mainland to 12 July total 12,999 killed, 49,561 wounded and 10,606 missing—a total of 73,166.

On the eastern front the Russians have a powerful new offensive underway, directly threatening the industrial and communication city of Lwow. This is a gateway to the Galician oil fields and the center of highways radiating into central Europe and southeastern Germany. Last winter the Germans concentrated before Lwow to defend its approaches. The Bug River, from which the Germans launched their original attack against Russia, has been crossed on a wide front.

A hundred and ten miles east of Warsaw another Russian column is closing in upon Brest Litovsk. North of Grodno, which has fallen to the Russians the Soviet forces have well established themselves across the Nieman River and are close to the border of East Prussia. Another Soviet column in Latvia is moving toward Riga. The German position in all the Baltic states appears to be doomed.

In the Central Pacific, the naval bombardment of the Japanese on Guam has continued daily, and the occupation of Saipan has been strengthened. In the Southwest Pacific, our infantrymen near Alape, on New Guinea, have had naval help in repulsing the Japanese effort to break out of their entrapment. Our planes in this area take a daily

toll of Japanese ships and barges.

In Southeast Asia the extent of the setback for the Japanese may now be assessed. Months ago the enemy crossed the India-Burma border full of boasts about their mission to overrun India. But, in fact, the enemy has now been driven far back from Imphal and Kohima and from Ukhrul to the east. Many of the enemy have been isolated and are now being destroyed. Their withdrawal continues elsewhere.

In south China it is a different situation. Having regrouped their army, the Japanese have returned to Hengyang and hold the initiative over communication routes in south China.

U. S. COMMUNIQUE

Highlights from U. S. War Communiques:

NAVY DEPARTMENT

No. 530, 13 July

European Theater: In Allied operations for Europe's liberation the following U. S. Naval ships were lost due to enemy action: USS Tide (minesweeper), USS Partridge (fleet tug), USS Susan B. Anthony (transport), USS Meredith (destroyer), USS Glennon (destroyer), USS Corry (destroyer), USS Rich (destroyer escort).

No. 531, 19 July

Pacific and Far East: U. S. submarines have reported the sinking of fourteen vessels, including two combatant ships, as a result of operations against the enemy in these waters, as follows: 1 Destroyer, 2 Small Cargo Vessels, 8 Medium Cargo Vessels, 1 Medium Naval Auxiliary, 1 Small Cargo Transport, 1 Escort Vessel.

CINCPAC

No. 80, 13 July

Guam Island was shelled by cruisers and destroyers of the Pacific Fleet on 10 and 11 July (West Longitude Dates). Gun emplacements, blockhouses, and warehouses were hit. Five barges were sunk. There was no damage to our surface ships.

Guam and Rota Islands were attacked by carrier aircraft of a fast carrier task group on 11 and 12 July. Rockets and bombs were employed against defense installations and runways at Rota Island on 11 July. Many fires were started. At Guam military objectives near Piti were hit, and gun emplacements were strafed. Antiaircraft fire was moderate. We lost one plane.

Truk Atoll was bombed by Seventh Army Air Force Liberators at night on 11 July. Antiaircraft positions were principal targets. Several enemy planes were in the air but did not attempt to intercept our force.

No. 81, 13 July

Elements of the Second Marine Division landed on Manlagassa Island approximately two miles north of Mutecho Point on Saipan Island on 12 July (West Longitude Date). Light resistance encountered was quickly overcome. Elimination of the remnants of Japanese resistance continues on Saipan Island, and additional prisoners have been taken. Enemy dead which have been buried by our troops now number nearly 16,000 with a good many yet to be buried. Artillery bombardment and naval gunfire intended to neutralize enemy defenses is being directed against Tinian Island.

It was learned on Saipan that 7 July (West Longitude Date) Vice Admiral Chulchi Nagumo, Commander in Chief of the Central Pacific Area for the Imperial Japanese Navy, was among those who met their deaths on Saipan Island. On the same day one Rear Admiral Yano lost his life. Vice Admiral Nagumo was in command of the Japanese forces which attacked Pearl Harbor on 7 December 1941, and was in command of the Japanese carrier task force that was destroyed in the Battle of Midway.

It is now clear that Saipan Island was built up by the Japanese as the principal fortress guarding the southern approaches to Japan and as a major supply base for Japan's temporary holdings in the South Seas area. The seizure of Saipan constitutes a major breach in the Japanese line of inner defenses, and it is our intention to capitalize upon this breach with all means available.

ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE

No. 73, 12 July

German counter-attacks were many and severe all along the Allied front on Tuesday, but they were held and we have made some gains.

There was an Allied advance on the road south from La Haye du Puits toward Lessay and the bulge past Sainteny was slightly enlarged.

No. 74, 12 July

Steady Allied pressure in all the main areas of activity continued to force the enemy slowly back. Allied gains have been small but widespread and the enemy suffered considerable losses in abortive counterattacks.

No. 75, 13 July

The Allies continue to drive back the Germans in the base of the Cherbourg Peninsula and now are three miles south of La Haye du Puits. La Salmonerie, southeast of the Forest of Mont Castre was taken. South of Sainteny our units held La Maugerie and La Roserie. Allied troops converging on St. André-de-Bohon have met across the La Taute River and most of the village is in our hands.

(Continued on Next Page)

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war against Germany, because, they said, our Navy was too weak to protect American shores without assistance from the Royal Navy."

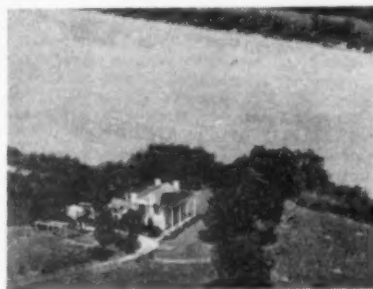
Appointed to New London

(Continued from Page 1411)

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Brazilians in Italy

A Brazilian Expeditionary Force arrived in Naples on 16 July to participate with the Allied Armies in the joint operations in Italy. This Brazilian Force has been in training for an extensive period.



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U. S. War Communiques

(Continued from Preceding Page)

No. 76, 13 July

Allied forces are making slow but steady progress in the sector north of Lessay. South of Carentan we have advanced 1,500 yards and driven the enemy from the village of St. André-de Bohon.

No. 77, 14 July

On a ten-mile front south of La Haye du Puits Allied forces have made good progress in an attack which brought our troops astride the main road to within two miles of Lessay. Units on the right advanced about 2,000 yards near Bretteville and on the left our attack has overrun the village of Vesly.

No. 78, 14 July

The Allied advance toward the Lessay-St. Pairs road continues and several small salients have been driven into the enemy's defenses.

No. 79, 15 July

West of Lessay our patrols have advanced through St. Germain-sur-Ay against light opposition to Les Mézières. We have approached more closely to Lessay by taking Beauvais and La Jourdainerie.

No. 80, 15 July

Allied troops, continuing their progress on the right side of our front, have pushed forward to the immediate outskirts of Lessay and reached the line of inundations of the River Ay on a front of several miles.

During the increased enemy air activity yesterday anti-aircraft gunners in the eastern sector shot down five enemy aircraft and damaged others.

Early this morning enemy E-boats were intercepted in Seine Bay while attempting to break out to the westward from Le Havre. The enemy was driven off and pursued.

No. 81, 16 July

Last night rail centers at Nevers and Châlons-sur-Marne were attacked by a force of heavy bombers.

Hard infantry fighting in close country continued yesterday all along the western sectors of the Allied front. Limited advances were made at a number of points, notably south of the Salnteny-Périers road and on the northern and eastern approaches to St. Lo.

No. 82, 17 July

Allied advances have continued in the western sector of the front. Troops moving south of the Carentan-Marigny road have taken the village of La Tiboterie. Gains have been reported south of Le Hommet d'Arthenay.

With improvement of weather on the far shore, there has been considerable activity by the enemy to break out to the westward from Le Havre. Both on Friday and Saturday mornings brief gun actions took place off Cap de la Heve.

No. 83, 17 July

Allied forces have made progress south of Le Hommet d'Arthenay and Pont Hebert. Our troops have established and widened the bridgehead across the Lozooz River.

Allied pressure north and east of St. Lo continues.

No. 84, 17 July

Pressure by Allied forces has led to further minor penetrations in enemy positions in Normandy.

No. 85, 18 July

Sporadic fighting from Lessay to Noyers has brought further gains of importance and commanding ground for the Allies. North of Remilly-sur-Lozon, we overran the villages of La Samsomerie and L'Abbaye and they now are firmly in our hands.

No. 86, 18 July

Allied forces have broken through enemy positions east of the River Orne.

In an attack which commenced early this morning, supported by terrific and accurate air bombardment, our troops have driven along the east bank of the river into open country southeast of Caen, where armored and mobile forces are now in action against strong enemy forces.

STRATEGIC AIR FORCES IN EUROPE

12 July

More than 1,200 B-17 Flying Fortresses and B-24 Liberators of the Eighth Air Force today attacked communications and other targets in the Munich area of southern Germany.

16 July

More than 1,000 B-17 Flying Fortresses and B-24 Liberators of the Eighth Air Force today attacked communications and other targets in the Munich and Saarbrücken areas.

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ALLIED HQ., NEW GUINEA

New Guinea: MacCluer Gulf: Our heavy units, completing the neutralization of Babo aldrone, dropped thirty-three tons of bombs on revetment areas, with resulting fires and explosions.

British New Guinea: Aitape-Wewak: Our reconnaissance indicates the Eighteenth Japanese Army, commanded by General Adachi, which is trapped on the north coast of New Guinea between Wewak and Aitape, is concentrating for battle in a desperate effort to break out of the net to the west. Strength of this army when cut off by our Hollandia-Aitape landings was 60,000. Privation, starvation and constant air bombardment and attrition are believed to have destroyed approximately 25 per cent of this total.

15 July

British New Guinea: Aitape-Wewak: Our outposts inflicted heavy casualties in a preliminary engagement with an enemy force moving westward, apparently to attack our Aitape position.

16 July

Our attack planes in strength dropped sixty tons of bombs on the enemy's petroleum center at Bula, inflicting widespread damage to storage areas, derricks and installations.

17 July

British New Guinea: Aitape-Wewak: Our ground forces report 344 further enemy dead. We have moved supporting troops up and have established a line of battle along Drinimur River. This movement cut off advance elements which were attempting to operate to the west of the river. Enemy prisoners have been taken and two enemy divisions, the Forty-first and Twentieth, have been identified forward with a third, the Fifty-first, in support.

18 July

Flores Island: Our long-range fighters carried out a surprise dawn raid on the enemy base of Maomere. Two 4,000-ton merchant transports and a small vessel were heavily damaged and set on fire.

Halmahera: Our medium units scored direct hits on a 1,500-ton freighter-transport laden with troops and supplies. The vessel exploded and sank in ten minutes.

19 July

British New Guinea: Aitape-Wewak: Our ground forces, mopping up isolated enemy parties west of the Drinimur River, report a further 170 of the enemy killed. Twenty-five prisoners have been captured. Naval units shelled coastal targets at Mayapau in support, and light craft on night patrol destroyed or damaged three barges. Our medium and light bombers dropped sixty-three tons of bombs with good effect on enemy concentrations eastward of Wewak.

14TH AIR FORCE, CHUNGKING

18 July

Aircraft of the Fourteenth Army Air Force were active over the Hengyang and Tungting Lake sector 10-11 July, disrupting enemy supply lines and killing an estimated 300 troops.

14 July

In northwest French Indo-China Fourteenth Army Air Force P-40's strafed the vicinity of Nam Dinh, hitting three 150-foot triple-decked ships. They sank one, left another in flames and damaged the third. They also sank ten 100-foot supply barges. At Thanmoi they destroyed a locomotive and six railroad cars.

15 July

Tungting Lake Area: In a night attack 13 July B-24's bombed Palluchi airdrome at the northeast corner of Tungting Lake. Fighter strips were ripped apart and large fires started.

Yellow River: A delayed report of 12 July states that P-40's bombed railroad yards at Yungcheng. The same flight scored rocket hits on a radio station north of Tungkwan.

16 July

French Indo-China: P-40's on a sweep off the east coast sank three 100-foot junks, one of seventy-five feet and left two sinking.

18 July

Hengyang and Tungting Lake: Delayed reports for 14 July state P-51's and P-40's intercepted twenty to twenty-five Japanese fighters on an attempted raid on an American forward base. Five Japanese planes were

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The Finest CAP in the Army

The Army Navy Woman

This month *The Army Navy Woman*, official magazine for the Association of Army and Navy Wives, celebrates its second anniversary with a birthday number described by its slogan as "Information and Expression for the Woman behind the man behind the gun."

Service wives—those of G. I.'s and Generals alike—have shown enthusiastic appreciation for this Army and Navy distaff news carrying publication with its Women of the Air Forces section edited by Mrs. Harold Grant of Washington, D. C., and its Red Cross, U. S. O., and numerous other departments, contributed to by nationally prominent writers and members of the Service.

A recent interview with Mrs. Ambrose Diehl, chairman of the board of directors, discloses outstanding events in a brief but brilliant career.

Organized in January, 1942, to provide wives new to the service with essential guidance and a feeling of unity during war time family separations, this self-help, self-supporting, information disseminating group conducted the first free information bureau for dependents, acted as first liaison between war separated families and all recognized agencies working in their behalf—and has put out, besides the magazine, three much needed books which, with generous cooperation of Commanding Officers, have enjoyed wide distribution nationally through Post Exchanges and Ship Service Stores. These are the "Army Woman's Handbook," "Navy Woman's Handbook," and "When Your Son Goes to War" by Clea Reeves Collins. A fourth "When He Comes Home" will be out in September.

Book sales help support work of the Association and the magazine, mouthpiece for the organization.

Preparing for the future, and working from the thesis that since war and troubles at home are largely economic in origin, then peace like charity should begin there, this forward looking group expanded in 1943 to include National, Hemispheric, and Inter-Allied advisory councils for study as to "how women can best help each other, our country and her Allies to win this war and secure the peace of a civilized world to our children." Mrs. George C. Marshall, Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt, Mme. Chiang Kai Shek, Mrs. H. H. Arnold, Mrs. Brehon V. Somervell, Mrs. Dwight Eisenhower, and wives of many other war leaders are represented on this board. Material for initial study on this subject is outlined in the forthcoming book "When He Comes Home."

In April of this year the Veterans Guild of the Association was formed to plan woman's place in, and responsibility to the rehabilitation effort, with Headquarters in Dallas, Texas, and Mrs. William Bacon of that City as National Director.

National Headquarters for Program activities of the Association, formerly located in Chicago, are now at 55 West 42nd Street, New York City. Mrs. Francis Rogers, founder of New York Soldiers' and Sailors' Club, and Mrs. Edward C. Jamison are co-chairman of this unit. Executive Director is Mrs. Robert V. Russell formerly director of Volunteer Training for New York O. C. V. D.

The Army Navy Woman is published in Hollywood, Calif., and Mrs. George B. Taubman, Jr., of Long Beach, chairman Women's Division, Citizens' Committee for the Army and Navy 12th Region, is regional director from that state. Mrs. Carter Collins is Editor, and Mrs. James Bonal Finger, of New York, is business manager.

In this second anniversary issue of the magazine the Association hits its stride with the first of a series of thought-provoking discussion outlines looking towards the service wife's own introspective self analysis and personal preparation for her husband's return—Compiled by Dr. Edward C. Lindeman, professor of Philosophy at Columbia University, and Winifred Fisher, of the New York School of Social Work.

Maintenance is a war job—your war job. So make it easier for yourself. Remember that Preventive Maintenance is the easiest maintenance.

FINANCE



MERCHANT MARINE

Financial Digest

Secretary Morgenthau announced on 14 July that as a result of the deliberations of the United Nations Monetary Conference at Bretton Woods, N. H., "a monetary fund has been born." To the \$8.8 billion jackpot agreed upon for the promotion of stability in foreign exchange, the grant of loans for expansion of foreign trade, assistance to nations in warding off depressions, etc., the United States is to subscribe \$2,750,000,000, Britain \$1,300,000,000, Russia \$1,200,000,000 and China \$500,000,000. Other nations would make up the balance of the fund, ranging from \$450,000,000 for France down to \$500,000 each for Liberia and Panama. Part of each quota must be in gold. The agreement reached accords the United States 27,750 votes out of a total of 99,000; Great Britain 13,250 and Russia 12,250. Thus the United States, Russia and Britain in combination could control the fund. Obviously, there will be considerable maneuvering by the different powers to gain the support of the smaller contributors in order to assure a majority vote for a favored policy. The plan will be carefully studied in Congress, with the chances of considerable modification so as to protect American interests. Remaining at this writing to be completed are negotiations relative to a \$10,000,000,000 reconstruction bank to finance rehabilitation.

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States has made public a program of action looking toward a quick ending of the war and early removal of obstacles to full postwar economic development. The program sets forth as objectives of Business the winning of the war; full post-war opportunity for employment for service men and women; safeguarding of free enterprise; provision of ample revenue for the Government which shall practice economy; development of post-war taxation policies which will encourage risk taking; release of materials and restrictions as rapidly as the war permits; continued industrial cooperation with government agencies in administering necessary war time controls; prompt settlement of terminated war contracts, sound disposition of surplus property after the war, encouragement of industry solutions of problems in cooperation with Government agencies, reduction of the size and scope of war time government as soon as practicable; resistance of unnecessary governmental encroachment, encouragement of investment of capital and expansion of business activity small and large, with special attention to agricultural and urban development; support of social security measures approved by business; promotion of foreign trade with special attention to the problems of foreign exchange, and activity for the establishment of cooperative arrangements among nations looking to the elimination of wars.

London to Washington Non-Stop

The first non-stop flight from London to Washington, D. C., was made this week by an Army Air Transport Command crew in a C-54, four-engine Douglas transport plane, the War Department revealed.

Veering somewhat from the normal route to make the most of favorable winds, the flight covered 3,800 miles and was made in exactly 18 hours elapsed time, averaging 210 M.P.H. It was one of the longest landplane flights ever recorded.

Maj. Henry T. Myers, pilot of the C-54, said that although he did not try to set a speed record, he did take advantage of tail winds whenever possible. He had three hours' fuel left on arrival.

Other members of the crew, the same that blazed a 3,200-mile trail from India to Australia about a year ago with a party of Senators aboard, were: Capt. Elmer F. Smith, co-pilot; Capt. Theodore Roselli, Navigator; M.Sgt. Charles A. Horton, radio man; M.Sgt. Fred Willard, flight engineer; M.Sgt. Frederick A. Winslow, assistant flight engineer, and S.Sgt. Thomas A. Foley.

Merchant Marine

Because of the continued need for maritime vessels which are being utilized to supply our expeditionary troops and upon an urgent request from the Joint Chiefs of Staff, contracts have been awarded by the Maritime Commission for construction of 262 additional ships. All of these vessels must be completed before 1 July 1945 to meet the constantly expanding requirements of the Armed Services.

The contracts include 174 Victory ships, 30 of the C-1 type, 15 vessels of the C-2 type, seven large tankers, and 36 coastal cargo ships. The Maritime Commission revealed that fourteen contractors would be engaged in this construction.

Amend War Risk Bonus

On 12 July the Maritime War Emergency Board announced two changes in war risk bonus for seamen and officers of the American Merchant Marine. The first amendment increases the area in the Bay of Bengal in which the voyage bonus of 100 per cent with \$100 monthly minimum and \$5 a day area bonus will be paid. The western boundary of the Pacific Area in the Bay of Bengal and the Indian Ocean is changed from 90 degrees east longitude to 80 degrees east longitude.

The second change provides for a broadening of the definition of the vessel attack bonus. This provides for payment of \$125 to each crew member of a vessel which is destroyed or substantially damaged as a result of enemy attack or on which any person is killed or seriously injured as a result of enemy attack. The amendment adds that "which is otherwise subjected to extreme and immediate danger of destruction as result of enemy attack or other direct war hazard." These amendments are effective 1 August to all vessels whether at sea or in port.

Admiral Land Promoted

In a simple ceremony at the Navy Department 14 July, Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal, on behalf of the President, presented to Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, USN (Ret.) his commission as a "Naval Constructor in the Navy, with the Rank of Vice Admiral." Attending the ceremony were Mrs. Land and Under Secretary of the Navy Bard.

Shipping Demands Continue

Vice Adm. Emory S. Land, USN-Ret., Chairman of the U. S. Maritime Commission and War Shipping Administrator, this week said that he did not agree with statements to the effect that "the shipping situation is materially improved." The Admiral revealed that it is the general opinion of the War Shipping Administration that the tight shipping situation will continue throughout the third quarter of this year, and probably throughout the fourth.

Admiral Land said in part, "I cannot over-emphasize the fact that the greater our military success as we approach the main targets east and west, the greater the demands and burdens faced by the merchant fleet. For example, there are at present about 5,000,000 tons of shipping under the United States flag engaged in various shuttle services in the three principal war areas. This means that many of these ships that would normally be operating to and from the United States are indefinitely assigned to activities in the war theaters where they are serving the theater commanders directly."

Seamen's Book Out

The eighth edition of the "Seamen's Handbook for Shore Leave," a concise, practical guide to the seaports of the world, giving full information for comfort, recreation, and safety ashore has been published by the American Merchant Marine Library Association, 45 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y. This unique publication, priced at \$1.25 per copy, has alphabetically arranged information about 443 ports in 62 countries and on 46 islands.

The contents inform the reader of local conditions and include cautions concerning peculiarities of each port. There is a glossary of common words and phrases in French, German, Italian and Spanish with phonetic spelling which will

prove to be indispensable to seamen foreign ports.

It gives listing of the currency of every foreign country and the U. S. equivalent. A list of radio call stations for emergencies of illness at sea and regulations of the U. S. Public Health Service is included.

Engineer Ships Christened

Three officers of the Corps of Engineers will be honored today, 22 July, in Philadelphia, Pa., when the Engineers name three of its new Port Repair Ships after them.

Those honored are:

Capt. Thomas F. Farrell, Jr., son of the late Brig. Gen. Thomas F. Farrell, formerly Chief Engineer of the New York State Department of Public Works. Capt. Farrell was killed in action in Italy on 25 Feb. of this year.

Lt. Robert M. Emery, son of Brig. Gen. Ambrose R. Emery, Inf. (Ret.). Lt. Emery was killed in action in North Africa Nov. 1942; and

Lt. Madison J. Manchester, boat operator with the Amphibian Engineers in the southwest Pacific, killed in action on Hyane Island, Admiralty Group, 3 March 1944.

Among the invited guests were Mrs. Thomas F. Farrell, sr., mother of Capt. Farrell; Mrs. Alice R. Manchester, wife of Lt. Manchester; and Brig. Gen. Ambrose R. Emery, father of Lt. Emery, formerly Commanding General of the Infantry Replacement Training Center at Camp Wheeler, Ga.

Col. A. H. Burton, Division Engineer for the North Atlantic Division, will represent the Chief of Engineers at the ceremony.

Speakers at the christening will include Brig. Gen. A. W. Pence, Commanding General of the Army Service Forces Training Center at Fort Belvoir and Maj. Gordon Pope, of the Engineer School at Fort Belvoir.

Memorial plaques will be placed in the respective ships.

The Engineer Port Repair Ships, converted by the Transportation Corps, are diesel-powered shallow-draft vessels manned, with the exception of naval gun crews, by Army Engineer crews. They are outfitted with complete machine shops, portable generators and lighting systems, fire-fighting equipment, diving apparatus, under-water cutting and welding equipment, and special lifting and salvaging devices.

Army Promotion Status

Promotions and Vacancies on the Promotion List (Cumulative) and Promotions on the Non-Promotion List since 14 July 1944.

Promotion List

Last promotion to the grade of Col.—Richard W. Cooksey, Cav. No. 54. Vacancies—Five. Senior Lt. Col.—Daniel A. Connor, E. No. 55.

Last promotion to the grade of Lt. Col.—Burwell B. Wilkes, Jr., Inf. No. 12.

Last promotion to the grade of Maj.—Joseph G. Hopkins, AC No. 203.

Last promotion to the grade of Capt.—John B. Richardson, Jr., Inf. No. 216.

Last promotion to the grade of 1st Lt.—Thomas B. Mechlign, CAC, No. 575.

Non-Promotion List

Lt. Col. to Col.—Byron J. Peters, MC Oscar T. Kirksey, MC; Elmer H. Nickles, DC; Joseph R. Darnall, MC; Ch. Mariano Vasallo; Harry L. Watson, VC.

Capt. to Maj.—John K. Sitzman, DC.

1st Lt. to Capt.—Adolph D. Casciano, MC Julian M. Sether, MC; William G. Thalmann, Jr., MC; William J. Brown, MC; Edward H. Vogel, Jr., MC; Courtland S. Jones, Jr., MC; James P. Dewar, Jr., MC; LeRoy O. Travis, MC; Norbert C. Kephart, DC; Edward J. Whiteley, MC; George N. Schulte, DC; Du Crozier, MC; Harold M. Jesurum, MC; William A. Haase, MC.

2nd Lt. to 1st Lt.—Charles J. Mrazek, Jr., PHC.

Work During Furloughs

The War Manpower Commission has disclosed that thousands of service men on furlough are taking war jobs to help meet the man-power shortage. Some men have done war work in places where they had time to work only a few hours. In the last 30 days more than 4,000 service men have held jobs in Chicago plants and 6,100 soldiers and sailors were placed in various war activities in May and June by U.S.E.S. offices in northern California. In Wisconsin approximately 1,200 "G.I.s" on leave find war work every day.

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Pearl Harbor Investigation

Acting in accordance with the injunction of the act of 13 June 1944, ordering investigation by the War and Navy Departments into the Pearl Harbor catastrophe, the two departments have appointed boards to investigate the attack.

Lt. Gen. George Grunert has been named president of the Army board, with Maj. Gen. Henry D. Russell and Maj. Gen. Walter H. Frank as members.

The Navy board is headed by Admiral Olin G. Murfin, USN-Ret. The two other members of the board, also retired officers, are Admiral Edward C. Kalbfus and Vice Adm. Adolphus Andrews.

The Navy Board, convened 17 July; the Army board was due to meet by the time this paper goes to press.

Announcing establishment of the Naval board, the Navy Department stated:

"A court of inquiry has been ordered by the Secretary of the Navy to inquire into the circumstances connected with the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on 7 Dec. 1941. This action by the Navy Department is taken in compliance with the terms of the Joint Resolution recently passed by the Congress and approved by the President, commonly known as the 'Short Resolution,' in which the Secretary of the Navy was directed to proceed forthwith with an investigation into the facts surrounding the catastrophe."

The army's announcement stated:

"In accordance with provisions of Public Law No. 333, 78th Congress, approved 13 June 1944, the Secretary of War has appointed a board of officers to ascertain and report the facts relating to the attack made by Japan upon the Territory of Hawaii on 7 Dec. 1941."

Under the law "several," or separate, investigations were ordered, but Under Secretary of War Patterson said this week that he assumed that information obtained by one board will be exchanged with the other board, and that the Army board will have the benefit of the testimony recently collected in Hawaii by Admiral Thomas C. Hart, USN-Ret., who conducted extensive interviews with witnesses to the catastrophe.

Judge Patterson said that the Army board was delayed in meeting because its members all had other assignments to wind up before taking on their new duties.

The board will develop its own procedures, Judge Patterson stated, reminding that it was not possible at this time to say how it would proceed.

The Navy board's first sitting was held in secret, and all future sittings likewise will be held behind closed doors "due to the confidential nature of much of the information which will be presented to the court," as stated by a Navy spokesman.

All the sittings of the Navy board will be held in the Navy Department, and the Army board probably also will hold its sessions in Washington.

Reports of the board will be made to the respective Secretaries. No date is assigned for completion of the boards' investigations. The Short Resolution extends to 7 Dec. 1945 the extension of liability for court martial or trial "of any person or persons in military or civil capacity, involved in any manner in connection with the Pearl Harbor catastrophe of 7 Dec. 1941, or involved in any other possible or apparent dereliction of duty, or crime or offense against the United States . . ."

Inquiries of the boards representatives of both departments made clear, will not constitute or be equivalent to a court martial for Maj. Gen. Walter C. Short, USA-Ret., or Rear Adm. Husband E. Kimmel, USN-Ret., who commanded at Pearl Harbor on 7 Dec. 1941.

Soldiers' "Preference List"

Following completion of a survey initiated in May by Army Service Forces, in order to carry into effect the provisions of the new Federal Voting Law relating to magazines, the War Department this week published a list of 189 magazines of general circulation in the United States for which preference by soldiers had been determined.

Under the law, the Army is permitted to make available to soldiers magazines of general circulation in the United States, irrespective of political content, if a preference therefor by soldiers is determined under a reliable method established by the Secretary of War.

Waiving Time Limit on Awards

Consideration by the War and Navy Departments of S. 1844, a bill introduced by Senator Reynolds, N. C., that would authorize the President to extend the time for awarding decorations to persons for service in the armed forces, reveals a divided opinion about the wisdom of the legislation, the War Department opposing its enactment and the Navy Department approving it with a limitation on award and acceptance waivers.

Calling attention to the existing law that sets an award time-limit of three years from the date of the act justifying the award, Secretary of War Stimson informed the Senate Military Committee by letter that: "The War Department considers that the award of a decoration should be made as soon as possible after the extraordinary acts justifying it are performed. In that way the underlying purpose of military decorations is fulfilled, the person rewarded has prompt recognition of his valor, and the facts and circumstances relating to such acts may be ascertained with greater accuracy while the memory of the event is fresh in the minds of witnesses thereof."

Secretary Forrestal stated, "Presumably hardship cases may hereafter arise and, accordingly, it is desirable to authorize waiver of the time limits for recommendation for, and acceptance of, awards for meritorious or distinguished conduct during the war. However, consideration might be given to limiting the waiver periods to three years after the cessation of hostilities, in the case of recommendations, and five years thereafter in the case of acceptances."

U. S. Lands on Guam

The Navy Department announced yesterday that U. S. Marine assault troops established a beachhead on Guam Island, 20 July, West Longitude Date.

With the support of carrier aircraft and surface combat units of the Fifth Fleet enemy defenses are being heavily bombed and shelled at close range.

Amphibious operations against Guam are being directed by Rear Adm. Richard L. Conolly, USN. Expeditionary troops are commanded by Maj. Gen. Roy S. Geiger, USMC, commanding general of the III Amphibious Corps. Landings are continuing against moderate ground opposition.

The size and scope of the forces involved are described as comparable to those which landed on Saipan. Three divisions, or about 45,000 men, were involved in the earlier operation. A longer campaign is foreseen since Guam, a volcanic island like Saipan, has an area of 225 square miles against the 71 of Saipan.

Pay for Badge Holders

The veil of secrecy cast by the War Department about any revision of regulations for award of the combat and expert infantryman badges is causing widespread speculation that there is little disposition to change the regulations.

Inquiries at the department on whether or not changes in War Department Circular No. 186, 1944, will be made have elicited from responsible officials only the comment that "the matter is under study."

However, reports are rife that the studies may take a considerable time.

The act approved 30 June 1944 authorizing payment of \$5 and \$10 a month, respectively, to enlisted men of the combat ground forces of the Army who are entitled "under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of War" to wear the expert infantryman badge or the combat infantryman badge as originally drafted by the War Department would have applied to infantrymen only. After the measure had passed the Senate, Maj. Gen. Miller G. White, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1, asked the House Military Committee to strike out the word "infantryman" so that the badge could be awarded to personnel of cavalry regiments who were fighting as infantry. Before this committee and before the Senate Military Committee, the personnel chief made it most clear that the department desired the badges and pay to go only to infantrymen—not to tankmen, engineers, field artillerymen or others.

It was this feature of the bill that the Marine Corps took exception to, favor-

ing the principle of combat pay for all troops in front lines, if it were to be given to any.

An amendment was adopted on the House floor extending the pay for badges to enlisted men of the combat ground forces "under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of War." The Army advised the Senate that the amendment was acceptable.

The legislation is permissive, not mandatory, and the Secretary of War is given full authority to determine to whom the combat and expert infantryman badges shall be awarded. The act merely provides that when the badge is awarded, pay of \$10 or \$5 a month shall accompany it.

Immediately upon approval of the act, the department issued War Department Circular No. 271, authorizing the pay for the badges. (ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, 8 July). The circular defined combat ground forces as "infantry, cavalry, field artillery, coast artillery, armored and tank destroyer units, and combat engineer units of the corps of engineers."

However, the circular also stated that "only those enlisted men awarded the expert or combat infantryman badge under the provisions of Circular No. 186, War Department, 1944, are entitled to additional pay . . ."

Circular No. 186 clearly confines award of the badge to members of infantry regiments or smaller infantry units, excluding attached medical detachments

and chaplains.

The situation, to date, therefore, is that there is authority to pay the badge money to infantrymen who hold one of the badges and authority to pay other ground force men—when and if they are permitted to wear the badge.

A number of questions are engaging the attention of observers in Washington. Among them are these:

Is Circular No. 186 to be amended to extend the badge to other than infantrymen? General White has stated that he desires dismounted cavalrymen at least to get the badge.

If it is to be so amended, are the qualifications to be changed for each arm? Or are field artillerymen, for example, to be required to master the infantry weapons set out in Circular 186?

If the badge is to be extended to other arms, will the design be changed, or will the present badge, whose principal motif is a rifle—be awarded to field and coast artillerymen, tankmen, etc.?

If the badge is to be extended to other arms, will it go to all members of those arms in units of regimental or smaller size? Will it go to the field artillerymen who man the huge guns far behind the lines, or to harbor defense coast artillerymen? If so, why did Circular No. 271 differentiate between combat engineers and other engineers?

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